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RUSSIAN SERGEANT EXECUTED.

REMARKABLE TIENTSIN SEIZURE STORY.

CHIANG GOES NORTH.

Tientsin, June 26.
A Northern armoured-train steamed into Tientsin yesterday and surrendered to the Nationalists.

It appears that the Chinese crew mutinied yesterday morning, overpowered the Russian crew, and left, in the vicinity of Tangku, with the Russians as prisoners.

Another armoured-train, observing the flight, gave chase, but was unable to keep up the pursuit. The Russian sergeant in charge of the train, whose alleged ill-treatment of the Chinese crew is alleged to have caused the mutiny, was executed this morning. The fate of the other prisoners is unknown.

The Chinese crew were well received by the Nationalists.—Reuter.

SINKING GOVERNOR IS SUSPENDED.

Peking, June 26.
A special telegram from Nanking states that the Nationalist Government has appointed the Mahomedan General Ma Fushiang as Pacification Commissioner for Sinkiang.

This apparently means that General Yang Tseng-hahn, who has been Governor since 1911, will be suspended, despite the fact that he has hosted the Nationalist flag.—Reuter.

FENG TROUP DISPOSITIONS.

Naval wireless messages received in Hongkong to-day show that there is less tension in the Tongshan district and give the disposition of Feng's forces in Chihli province. His main force is understood to be north of Hokien, while other contingents are stationed on the railway at Lanfang. There are about 29,000 troops in the Tientsin district under Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, 11,000 of these having turned over from the Northern armies.

Disorganized Chihli-Shantung forces hold the railway from Tongku to Lan-how. These troops have thirty troop trains and six armoured cars on the sector.

TONGSHAN DISTURBANCES.

With regard to the Tongshan district, where trouble developed over the week-end when disbanded troops demanded money under threat of destroying the mines, there are about 15,000 troops in the district, these spreading down to Lutai which has been looted. Lutai is about twenty miles north west of Tientsin.

The Kailan Mining Administration officials have been feeding the troops in order to prevent further looting. Chang Tsung Chang's subordinate at Tongshan has been paid large sums by the Chamber of Commerce.

YEN HSISHEH TO FIGHT.

Satisfactory arrangements have now been made between General Wang and the Kailan Mining Administration. Chang's force seems likely to remain in the area until threatened by a Nationalist advance. Yen Shih-shan is reported to have decided on this although Nanking is opposed to the plan. The railway sector between Lanchow and Mukden is occupied by Feng-tien troops. The men are disciplined and not hostile to foreigners. Part of the force has reached Mukden although the greater part is now at Shanhakwan.

CHIANG LEAVES NANKING.

Shanghai, June 27.
It is reported from Nanking that Marshal Chiang and his party, including Messrs. Chang Ching-kiang, Wu Chi-fai, Shiu Li-chi, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, with an escort of 300 bodyguards, left for Hankow on board four Nationalist gunboats at noon yesterday.

It is understood that Marshal Chiang will leave for the North by special train at Hankow after having consulted with General Li Chung-yen.

The first detachment of Marshal Chiang's bodyguards is to—
(Continued on Page 14.)

LEVIATHAN MAIL ROBBERY.

SENSATIONAL MURDER HAS IMPORTANT CONNEXION?

BROADWAY SHOOTING.

New York, June 26.

The Police and postal authorities are inclined to think that the sensational robbery of the Leviathan mails, is connected with the mysterious murder of a notorious underworld character, Edwin Jerge, who was shot dead in a motor-car in Broadway, New York's most famous street, the day after the Leviathan sailed from New York.

The Police who have been investigating the two remarkable cases are of the opinion that Jerge was murdered because he knew too much, or because there was some quarrel over the division of the loot.

Jerge was a known specialist in mail robberies, and he was an associate of several adepts in that branch of crime, including the notorious Isidore Rosenberg, an international crook, who was sent to prison for three years in 1922 for robbing mails on board the s.s. Minneconjou, and was subsequently again imprisoned for a similar robbery on board the s.s. George Washington.

The New York police are now searching for Isidore Rosenberg, who only recently was released from prison. The Leviathan theft is estimated at £100,000 and it seems certain that it took place before the mails were placed on board.—Reuter.

GRIM MARSEILLES DISCOVERY.

THREE MURDERED WOMEN IN HOUSE.

NEW "LANDRU AFFAIR"

Marseilles, June 26.

A sensational series of murders is now engaging the attention of the Marseilles Police, the case having every appearance of another "Landru Affair."

The body of a woman was found strangled in a Villa, and suspicions having been aroused by several mysterious disappearances of late, the Police made a close search of the house and discovered two other murdered women.

One had been buried in the cellar, while the other was buried under the floor of the chicken-house.

The Police believe that other bodies will be revealed shortly.

The man wanted in connexion with the ghastly crimes is alleged to have been engaged in marriage swindling. He is known to have had five affairs in Marseilles alone, and all five women have disappeared under mysterious circumstances.—Reuter.

REMARKABLE CASE IN U.S. COURT.

TO COMPEL TREASURY TO BUY SILVER.

Washington, June 26.

The Supreme Court to-day rejected an application by the American Silver Producers' Association to compel the United States Treasury to purchase 14,690,000 ounces of silver at a dollar per ounce.

If the application had succeeded, the cost to the Government would have been nearly \$7,000,000, as the market price of silver to-day is 57 cents an ounce.

The application was based on the interpretation of the Pittman Law.—Reuter.

OCCASIONAL RAIN.

To-day's Observatory report states: Pressure is still highest to the east of the Bonins. A depression covers China. Another has developed over the south-west of Japan. The forecast up to noon tomorrow is: South winds, moderate; generally cloudy, occasional rain.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE MOVEMENT.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF T.U.C.

SUBSTANTIAL MAJORITY IN FAVOUR.

DEFINITE STEP OPEN.

London, June 26.

A highly important and gratifying decision was made at a special meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress held to-day, when Mr. George Hicks moved a resolution to terminate the peace-in-industry discussion with a group of employers on the ground that the discussions have reached the limit of their usefulness.

The resolution was defeated by 15 votes to 6, a substantial majority which was quite unexpected.

Great Accomplishment.

Observers are extremely pleased with the favourable attitude adopted by the T.U.C. and are of opinion that if the proposal to create a National Industrial Council is ratified by the full conference of employers, which is meeting on July 4th, a very definite step will have been taken towards the promotion of industrial peace, and the accomplishment will be a great tribute to those concerned.

Nothing of the kind has been attempted since the failure of the Industrial Council project initiated by Mr. Lloyd George's Government, and hitherto, the main criticism has been that the employers participating in the discussions are not representative of any organisations or industry.

Sir Alfred Mond's Initiative.

The first meeting was held as long as January 12th, when under the chairmanship of Sir Alfred Mond, now Lord Melchett, a group of leading industrialists and the General Council of the T.U.C. held a joint conference on co-operation.

The area of exploration was laid down as: "The entire field of industrial reorganisation and industrial relations."

Highly successful as the first meeting was there was some agitation in the T.U.C. headed by Mr. A. J. Cook, but the General Council decided to continue the discussions and authorised Messrs. Ben Turner, J. H. Thomas and Will Thorne to confer with a committee appointed by the employers.

At to-day's meeting of the T.U.C., the question of continuance being definitely decided upon, the Council by 18 votes to 4 adopted the report of the Industrial Committee, composed of the three members mentioned above, drawn up as the result of its meeting with the sub-committee of the employers group.

National Industrial Council.

The report provides for the establishment of a National Industrial Council.

The employers' representatives on the council will be nominated by the National Federation of British Industries, while the General Council of the Trade Union Congress will represent the Trade Unions.

One of the functions of the Industrial Council will be to establish conciliation boards to investigate any trade disputes referred to them by parties before a lockout or strike is declared.

The machinery will be entirely voluntary.—Reuter.

AIRSHIP LINE ACROSS ATLANTIC.

DEFINITE PLANS FOR SPAIN— ARGENTINE SYSTEM.

New York, June 26.

The Fox Brothers International Corporation has been awarded a \$5,000,000 contract for the construction of an aerodrome at Seville, which will serve as a base for a Transatlantic air line.

Zeppelins are to be operated between Seville and Buenos Aires, where a similar aerodrome will be built.—Reuter's American Service.

WET WEATHER FOR WIMBLEDON.

FOREIGNERS WINNING ALL MATCHES.

LADIES MATCHES OPEN.

London, June 26.

In contrast to yesterday's glorious sunshine, Wimbledon opened to-day in overcast weather, while driving rain showers delayed number of matches. Barely five hundred people were present when the first match commenced, but the attendance improved rapidly later on.

Foreigners continued their triumphs to-day, Tilden, Lott, and Cochet gaining easy victories.

The most interesting match of the day was that between Lacoste (France) and Hawkes, the Australian, but the Frenchman won comfortably after losing the second set.

The Ladies' Singles opened to-day, the one match of importance involving the defeat of Mrs. Lyett by Senorita D'Alvarez.

The principal results were:

Men's Singles: second round: W. T. Tilden defeated H. Fisher (Britain) 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

G. L. Patterson (Australia) beat Kleinischroth (Germany) 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

Ohta (Japan) defeated Zerleld (Greece) 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

R. Lacoste (France) defeated Hawkes (Australia) 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Ladies' Singles: Senorita D'Alvarez (Spain) defeated Mrs. R. Lyett (Britain) 6-2, 6-2.—Reuter.

AIR LINE PROJECTS.

FRANCE HOPES THEY WILL BE INTERNATIONAL.

Paris, June 26.

President Doumergue presided over a dinner given in honour of persons directing the Colonial Administrations of various European countries. Several Ministers were present.

M. Jasper, the Belgian Prime Minister and Minister for the Colonies, and Dr. Koningsberger, Netherlands Minister for the Colonies, were the guests of honour.

At the meeting of the

French Colonial Union, in the course of a speech, praised the Dutch Colonial Administration.

He referred to the Dutch Chamber having passed a grant for a regular commercial air line to the Far East, and expressed the hope that the air lines now being discussed by various Governments would be "common to several nations, instead of purely Imperial."

Mr. Lindsell:—You say that these forms were in this instance signed by the delivery coolies?

A Cash Sale.

Mr. Dennys:—Instead of a customer paying for his goods in the shop and walking out, they were delivered at his house. It is purely a cash sale, and if a man asked for a receipt he would have got one on a form which has a space for the purpose of the book-keeping.

Continuing, Mr. Dennys said that when an invoice was made out, one was kept by the Sales Department at Wing On's, one by the Cash Department and one was given to the coolie who carried out the delivery.

Mr. Lindsell:—But when money is paid to the coolie, he then endorses one copy.

Mr. Dennys said that on the present invoice were the words "received by Fon," but one might read into that either the receipt of the money or the goods. The coolie received the goods and later handed the money to the Company. The memo was merely a matter of book-keeping.

Mr. Lindsell enquired when the words "received by Fon" were placed on the invoice.

Mr. Dennys replied that they were put on after the delivery of the goods, but that did not constitute a receipt by the Company.

Valuable Receipt.

Mr. Lindsell:—A receipt in any note or memo whereby any money is acknowledged or expressed to have been received or paid.

Mr. Dennys then argued that one could not have a receipt which was of no value to the person receiving it.

IS AN INVOICE A RECEIPT?

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL POINT RAISED.

ARGUMENT IN STAMP DUTY PROSECUTION.

CASH SALE QUESTION.

Mr. H. L. Dennys appeared this morning, on behalf of two delivery coolies employed by the Wing On Company, who were summing up for issuing receipts without affixing the necessary revenue stamp. The case was taken by Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

Mr. Dennys, at the outset, told his Worship that the documents in respect of which the defendants were summoned were not receipts by the firm, but only a form of invoice.

His Worship said that a similar point had been raised before and that it was decided that in an invoice of the form similar to the present case, if the word "received" was on it, then it became a receipt within the meaning of the Ordinance.

He said that the last case he had was in August last year, and the Crown Solicitor agreed that in form the documents amounted to receipts if the word "received" was on it.

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EXPECTORATING.

DISCUSSION IN SANITARY BOARD YESTERDAY.

The question as to the desirability of making a bye-law against spitting in public was discussed in committee at the Sanitary Board Meeting held in the Post Office Building yesterday.

Mr. W. J. Carrie occupied the chair and there were also present: The Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy (Director of Public Works), Dr. S. W. Tso, Dr. G. W. Pope (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. S. C. Ho, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin and Mr. J. Watson (Secretary).

Dr. Koch, speaking in favour of making a bye-law prohibiting spitting said that if a bye-law was enacted laxity might be allowed at the beginning. He referred to the habit of imitating and said that people seeing others spitting promiscuously are led to imitate it. He told the meeting of a certain gentleman, whose children, in their own house, never spat on the floor. These children when brought to the house of a friend, where they saw others expectorating, promptly did the same, although they never did so on the floor of their own house. If the bye-law was in force, Dr. Koch stated that although it might seem rather hard, if time was given for the idea to sink into the minds of the people, he thought they would adhere to it closely.

Continuing, Dr. Koch said that he saw no objection in taking such a step and that for the start a warning could be circulated and people would get to know in course of time that it was not only an offensive habit to spit, but also one fraught with danger to others.

Reliance on Education.

Mr. J. P. Braga gave his opinion that they must rely more on education to get people to fall in line with the sanitary requirements of a city with a population, consisting as it did, of ninety per cent of practically illiterate people.

He said that the people had not yet attained to the state of education where one could enforce a bye-law with a penalty attached, to an offence like spitting in the public streets of the Colony.

The public utility companies such as the trams, ferries and buses had their own bye-laws and regulations and posters were displayed on their vehicles asking people to refrain from spitting. Were the Board to make a bye-law making it an offence to spit in public, Mr. Braga thought that much of the efforts and the zeal of the police, who have their time fully taken up, would be diverted to taking men and women to the police courts.

Continuing, Mr. Braga said that the Colony would do well to have posters in public places, and that anybody visiting the market or other public places should be told of the objectionable habit of spitting. He said that the Colony should not only resort occasionally to campaigns against spitting but that posters should be placed everywhere at all times. Mr. Braga suggested such places as telephone standards, market places,erry wharves and river boats, being suitable for posters.

Should be Told.

Dr. S. W. Tso said that as regards the notices on the trams and ferries, so far as he observed, these were always obeyed by the people and he added that his experience was that if anybody transgressed the rules they were promptly "hauled over the coals." He added that the public, especially the Chinese public, always behaved well when travelling in public vehicles and he saw no reason why the Board should make a law at all. He said that anybody committing the offence should be told at once of it and in this way the suppression of spitting in public could be more effectively carried out.

Dr. Tso recalled the general strike when he was one of the members of a Chinese committee

who advised people not to spit in public places. He said that handbills were distributed in the streets and everywhere, asking people not to spit in public places. He gave his opinion that the Board could not cut a habit by enforcing a law. It would be far better if everybody learned that spitting in their own offices, houses, or other buildings, was wrong. He remembered that some years ago, when it was intended to introduce legislation to stop the habit, the late Sir K. Ho-kai in opposing said that if the law came into force the local goons would be insufficient to hold all the offenders.

Dr. Tso maintained that the habit could not be stamped out by law. The only thing that could be done was by education and by a general warning and also that the public should be made to realize that the habit was disgraceful, so that they would refrain from a sense of shame.

Lectures and Such.

Dr. S. C. Ho agreed that education was the only means by which a stop could be put to spitting. He said however, that merely putting up notices and posters was not sufficient, as many could not read. The Board could get people to give lectures and cinematographs and lantern slides in public places showing the dangers caused by spitting. He thought it would be a good idea to get some of the local institutions, such as the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Chinese Medical Association to assist.

Mr. Carrie informed the meeting that the discussion originated from a resolution which was submitted a few weeks ago, a reply to which was received from the Government yesterday. The Medical Officer of Health made a few suggestions to him (Mr. Carrie), one of them being on the question of Tuberculosis and the promiscuous habit of spitting. He said that he had looked up certain old papers on the subject and members would see a synopsis of what was done in 1907-8.

The Chairman said that he also found that during the year 1922-3 the matter was again discussed by the Board and 150,000 pamphlets were distributed. Every person owning a cubicle space throughout the Colony received one of the pamphlets.

Mr. Carrie said that he also found a paper written by Dr. H. H. Scott, a former Government Bacteriologist, who pointed out that the expectoration habit was a direct cause of tuberculosis and also that it was the expectoration on the floors of a room that was the chief source and not expectoration in public places. There was no deterrent to a man spitting in his own house.

The Chairman added that if a bye-law was made the Chinese and Indian policemen would be just as bad offenders as anybody else. In regard to Dr. Ho's suggestion of lectures, the Chairman remarked that he thought that any person intelligent enough to go to lecture would know all about the objection to spitting promiscuously. He added that no resolution was proposed and the matter rested.

Time a Start Was Made.

Dr. Pope addressing the meeting said that he thought it was time a start was made to stop people from spitting in public. He said that the effect of preventing people from spitting in public would gradually be felt in the homes and the man who cease to spit in public would cease to spit at home.

Dr. Koch, (to the Chairman): Do I understand you to say that Dr. Scott said that spitting in the house is more serious than spitting in a public place?

Mr. Carrie: Yes he did.

The Chairman then read extracts from Dr. Scott's paper in which it was claimed that spitting in the house was more dangerous. The paper did not recommend any law, because it was pointed out that a man could not be stopped from spitting in his own house. Moreover, in the

streets it would be found that Chinese and Indian policemen would be spitting as frequently perhaps as the offenders themselves.

Dr. Koch: I think that spitting in public is far more dangerous. The spit in the street is dried by the sun and wind. It is tread upon and carried by the wind and people breathe it in whether they like it or not and if they are at all in a bad state of health they get the disease.

Continuing Dr. Koch said that spitting in a house was not like that. It could be confined to a spitoon. Spit on the floor of a house was not crushed up and blown to the winds. Besides the floor of a house was damp.

In reply to Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, the Medical Officer of Health stated that in recent years Tuberculosis had been on the increase. Mr. Wong suggested that that was no cause for alarm as the population had also grown.

POLICE SEARCH.

AN INCIDENT AT THE YAUMATI WHARF.

The case in which Ngan Chi-on, a Police Reservist, charged a regular Police searcher and also a woman searcher with assault, and was himself similarly charged in a cross-summons, was resumed before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, Snr., who received belated instructions to appear in the case, applied for the recall of the Police Reservist for cross-examination, but this application was refused by his Worship, who pointed out that the two defendants had had ample opportunity to have secured legal facilities earlier.

Mr. Hodgson, who represented the Police Reservist, the first defendant alleged that the complainant pushed his hands apart as he held them out to search him at the Yaumati Ferry Wharf. Later he was pressed against a shed.

He did not know that the complainant was a Police Reservist and did not know it was a Police Reservist badge that was shown to him.

In spite of great provocation, he never touched the complainant once. He had often heard of assaults on the Police, and in the present case he did not call out for assistance or blow his whistle to summon such assistance.

Further examined, defendant said he seized the complainant by the shirt front only when the latter had seized his.

Something New.

Mr. Hodgson: That is something new. The whole case of the complainant is that you seized him first.

Defendant denied this suggestion, as he denied also the suggestion that he took complainant by the shoulder as they went to the police quarters in the new Government Building across the way.

The woman searcher also went into the witness-box, from where she stated that she was 45 years of age, and had been employed as a searcher for three years, ever since the last big strike.

Speaking of the incident, she said that the complainant went on the wharf followed by his wife, and there were four other women bringing up the rear.

On her part she was engaged in searching the women, and was not aware that anything had occurred between the two men until on going out she saw the complainant in the act of holding the constable by his chest. She endeavoured to separate them, and not succeeding, suggested that they should accuse the Inspector. At that they separated of their own accord.

It was not true that she struck the complainant. "How could have dared to do that as I am a

streets it would be found that Chinese and Indian policemen would be spitting as frequently perhaps as the offenders themselves.

Dr. Koch: I think that spitting in public is far more dangerous. The spit in the street is dried by the sun and wind. It is tread upon and carried by the wind and people breathe it in whether they like it or not and if they are at all in a bad state of health they get the disease.

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woman and he is a man?" she asked.

Two other witnesses were called by the defence. The first was the ticket collector on duty at the wharf at the time of the incident. He corroborated the constable's statement.

Mr. Hodgson suggested that he saw the incident only when he had his attention drawn to it by the scuffle.

Witness, in reply to his Worship, stated that he was first requested by the complainant to come into the case as a witness, but he refused, pointing out that he was occupied with his duties and that if he did come in as a witness, it would be a straightforward story that he would tell, without any favour being shown to either side.

Newsboy Witness.

However, on being pressed by the constable, he admitted he changed his mind, and now appeared as the latter's witness.

The second witness, who is a newsboy, frankly admitted when questioned that he had no licence. He gave corroborative evidence in favour of the constable, and was cross-examined by Mr. Hodgson.

Mr. Hodgson: You sold a paper to the complainant?

Witness: He never bought one from me.

Mr. Hodgson: That is why you are here.

Witness: I was at the constable's request he agreed to be his witness.

At the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. Leo d'Almada pointed out that the complainant being a Police Reservist, and also being well-instructed as such, must have been fully aware that he was not excluded from a police search.

In spite of that he was officious, and must say to a man who was only doing his duty, that he was a Police Reservist. If he had submitted to the search straightaway, there would have been no incident, and the Court would have been spared these proceedings.

Asking that the constable did use some provocative remarks, which he did not, that again brought them round to the fact that the original cause of the trouble was the complainant's refusal to be searched on the score that he was a Police Reservist.

Mr. Hodgson for the complainant said it was the natural thing for the complainant to say when he received a demand to be searched, that he was a Police Reservist, not in the sense of being officious, but in the hope that he would not be searched. Nobody in this Colony, said Mr. Hodgson, preferred to be searched if he could avoid that trouble.

The complainant and his wife were well-dressed. He was a man of business, filling the position of a banker, and his demeanour when giving evidence went to substantiate the fact that he was of a quiet disposition and was not the type of man one would expect to have assaulted a constable in uniform in the manner alleged.

His Worship said that he had no doubt in this case that the original complainant (the Police Reservist) relying on his position as a Police Reservist, did in fact object strongly against the search and that was the real cause of the trouble. His refusal undoubtedly led to high words and then to the scuffle between him and the constable. At the same time his Worship could not help believing that the constable was tactless and positively aggressive. He was acting however, strictly within his rights in insisting on this search.

Under the circumstances his Worship thought justice would be met if he dismissed the original summons (by the Police Reservist) and also dismissed the cross-summons with a caution.

His Worship also observed that he could not help thinking it was asking for trouble if, after having had all these badges fastened to them, the members of the Police Reserve were still subject to search by the regular police.

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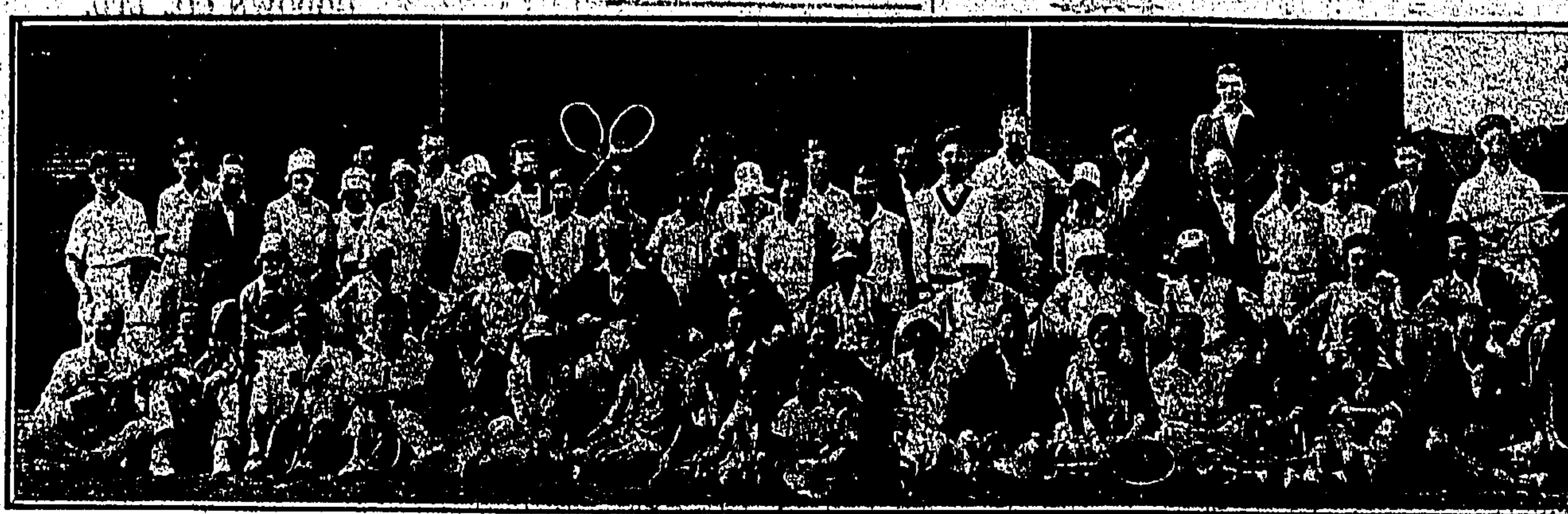
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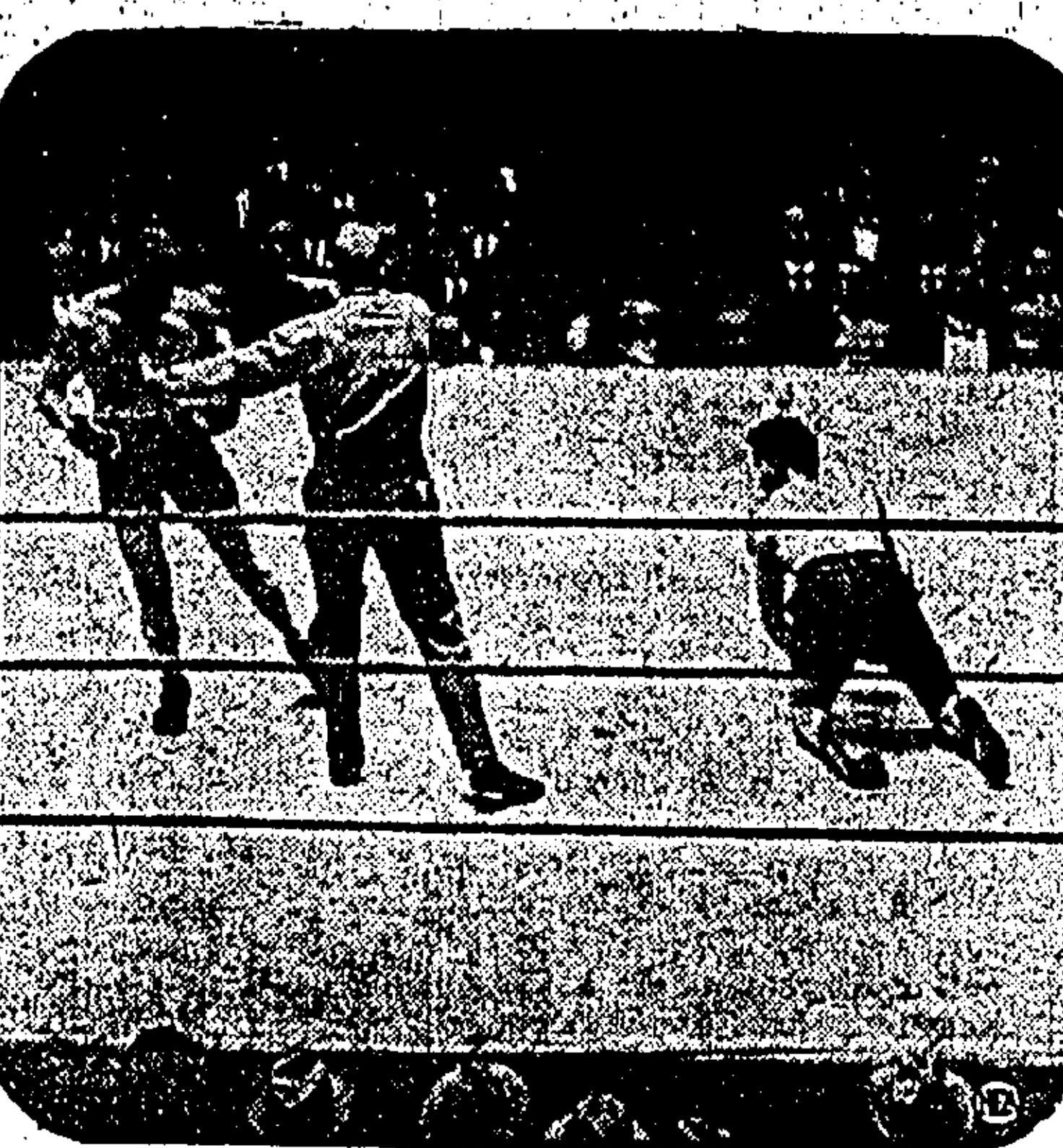
By Small



A highly successful American tennis tournament was played off at Shanghai Recreation Club recently when the star performers were Mr. Allan and Miss B. Arthur, but a handicap of 16 per cent. against robbed them of premier honours.



King's Officers of Arms in Scotland in their new Tabards, which were worn for the first time on May 22. Left to right:—Mr. T. Innes of Learney, Carrick Pursuivant; Mr. Francis J. Grant, Rothsay Herald and Lyon Clerk; Lt. Col. Sir Wolseley Haig, Albany Herald; Captain George C. Swinton, the Lord Lyon King of Arms; Lt. Col. J. W. Balfour Paul, Falkland Pursuivant; Mr. J. M. Norman Macleod Unicorn Pursuivant; and Mr. John Horne Stevenson, K.O., Marchmont Herald.



All Jack Delaney's hopes of becoming a heavyweight contender vanished in less than a single round of punishment administered by Jack Sharkey. Here is pictured the first knockdown of the brief fight, which was witnessed by the Bremen Myers in Madison Square Garden.



Above, a section of the Chinese cadet corps, and below, some girl students, some of whom were arrested by the Municipal Police.



Miss Louise Willis, a Shanghai girl, General Nobile and Mr. Gordon Feltz on the President Taft a short time ago. General Nobile's rescue in the Arctic was announced on Monday.



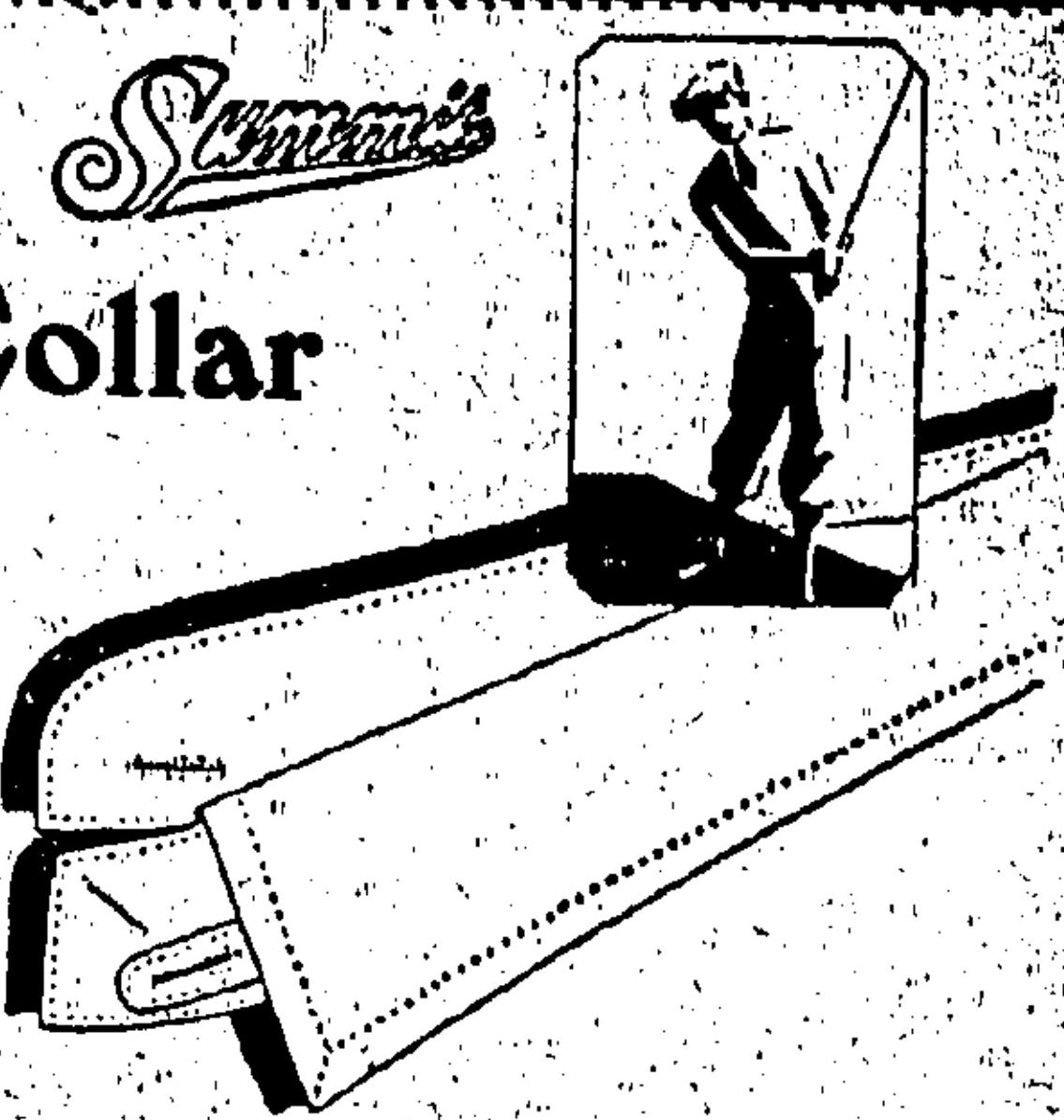
Group taken after the wedding in Shanghai of Mr. Walter James Russell and Miss Ruth Evelyn Mason. Included in the photo are Mr. and Mrs. L. Mason, parents of the bride, Miss Kittie Mason, bridesmaid, and Mr. L. G. Day, best man.



Shanghai Municipal Police (Specials), 5th Division, winners of the Divisional Cup. This is the third time in succession that this Division has won the cup.

A new *Summit's* Soft Collar

New Tie
cut to make
small knot
adaptable
for this style
of collar.



Made of a fine White Pique, this new Summit is smarter and neater than the usual soft collar. It has twin tabs, flexible stiffeners and a button under the fold—the modern way of making a soft collar look smart and stay smart.

Mackintosh
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS & CO. LTD.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

CHRYSEER
*A Price
and Type
for Every
Need*



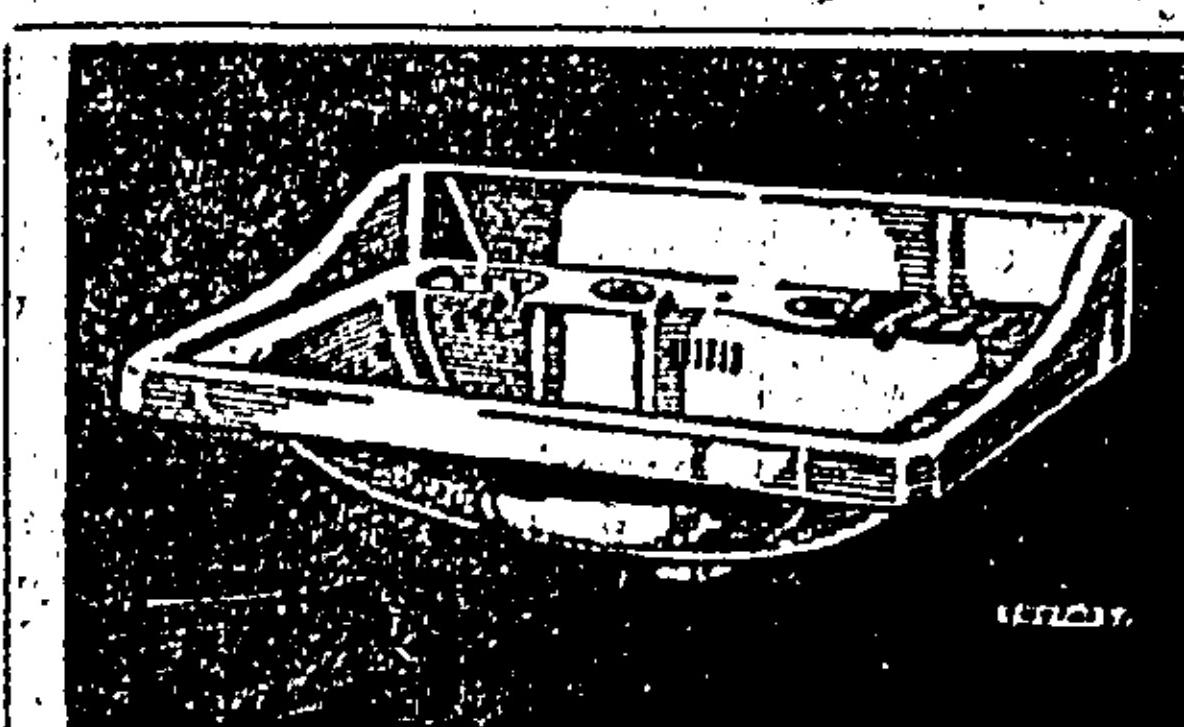
The whole world knows how the Chryseer has won public preference in the four great price fields by initiating vital improvements in appearance, comfort, performance, dependability and long life.



Because of Chryseer's unique habit of stepping faster than the procession, the world today expects and receives extra quality and extra value in every Chryseer.

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19, Queen's Road, Central Telephone C. 1219



Sanitary ware and Building Materials

GAY KEE,

David House,
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Central.

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Lowest Estimates sent on application.

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A NEW DELIVERY OF
"MARMET" BABY CARRIAGES
JUST RECEIVED

"MARMET" offers the World's best in Perambulators. Each Carriage beautifully fitted and finished, supplied with Sorbo Rubber Tyres, Electro Plated Springs and Handle Bars, Brakes, Hoods and Stormproof Aprons.

THIS CONSIGNMENT IS ONLY A SMALL ONE. EACH CAR IS GUARANTEED BY THE MAKERS. THE FOLLOWING SHADES IN STOCK.

SUEDE, MULBERRY, F. GREY, NAVY, GREEN, BLACK.

PRICES FROM \$90.00 TO \$195.00

"Marmet" Folding Prams \$69.50

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Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00

(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:

295, 300, 301, 305, 306, 315

344, 363, 371, 374, 376, 381

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quite apartments and Suites of rooms. Full board from \$85, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms. Also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon. Tel. K.377.

WANTED.

WANTED You to know that Senet Freres are selling regardless of cost their entire stock of Jewellery, Watches, Fancy Goods, etc. No reasonable offer refused.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Motor house b/a "Savannah". Length 59 ft, beam 11 ft, draft 3' 3", hardwood, 60 hp. Union kerosene engine. Speed 9 knots. Apply to Standard Oil Company of New York, Union Building.

LOST.

LOST.—Male chow-dog, vicinity May Road. Please return to Mrs. Van Oyen, No. 11, Tregunter Mansions. If desired suitable reward.

LOST.—Near Ferry entrance Kowloon, 8.40 a.m. Monday 25th instant. ONE SMALL LEATHER ATTACHE BAG containing only Office papers. Finder kindly communicate Manager, Dunlop Rubber Co., C.4554.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—European Flats Nos. 41 and 43, Kennedy Road. Apply Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 164, Praya East. Phone C.547.

TO LET.—One office room. Apply Hazelton and Gonella, Asiatic Buildings.

TO LET.—Fully furnished flat Humphrey's Buildings Kowloon. Apply P. O. Box 22.

TO LET.—4-roomed flat, King's Terrace, Kowloon, with all modern conveniences, very cool in Summer. Apply No. 1, King's Terrace or Telephone Mr. Loo, C.4565.

TO LET.—Unfurnished corner flat, large verandah Queen's Road Central, very moderate rental, immediate possession. Write Box No. 381, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sung Kee, same building.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET. OR FOR SALE.—With early possession European House on Broadband Ridge, Happy Valley, containing six rooms with Tennis Court. Participate. Apply Messrs. Deacons.

New Advertisements.

CHAN TONG alias CHAN TSZE U DECEASED.
late of 18B, McDonnell Road and The Dairy Farm Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ltd.

Creditors of the above-named deceased are requested to send their claims as soon as possible to the under-signed.

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors, &c.,
Prince's Building,
Hongkong, 26th June 1928.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Public is hereby notified that a new Tariff will come into force on and from the 1st July. All existing rates for carriage of goods, parcels, baggage, etc., are hereby cancelled as from the said date.

The Tariff can be seen at any Station or copies may be had at 60 cents each on application to the Traffic Manager at Kowloon Station.

By order
ROBERT BAKER,
Manager & Chief Engineer.
Kowloon, 27th June, 1928.

WATSON'S ORANGE-SQUASH

Owing to delay in shipment we have been disappointed in the non-arrival of LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF CALIFORNIA ORANGES and the unexpectedly great demand for this popular new beverage having caused our reserve stocks of extracted juice to become exhausted, we much regret that supplies to customers cannot be resumed until the 15th July next.

Our reserves of Montserrat Limes used in Watson's LIME SQUASH are still large and sales will not be interrupted.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED,
Aerated Water Manufacturers.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, 28th June, at 5.30 p.m. in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd.

All Ladies and Gentlemen interested in Horticulture, whether members of the Society or not, are cordially invited to attend.

AGENDA.

1. To receive and pass the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts.

2. To elect Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

3. Any other Business.

J. A. H. PLUMMER,
A. TSE,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

Issue of 150,000 new ordinary shares of \$10 each, credited as fully paid up.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 1st July, 1928, to the 10th July, 1928, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order

of the Board of Directors,

GIEB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1928.

KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.

All members and their friends are invited to the dance on 30th June commencing at 9 p.m. If inclement, a whist-drive will take place in the club house.

THE PEAK FLATS

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation in JULY.

Five-Roomed FLATS

with all Modern Conveniences, Drying

Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

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4TH FLOOR,

FRENCH BANK BUILDING.

ARE YOU SICK? Why Continue To Suffer. Get The Poo On Chinese Herbs and Get Well. Constipation; Rheumatism; Dropsy; Typhoid Fever; Nervousness; and Diabetes. Yee Foo Lum, Chinese Herbalist, Managing Director, English Hospital, Central, Central.

Most folks agree that it's better to be broke than never to have loved at all.

Madame H. MORITA.

Madame E. AKAI.

23, Wyndham St. Tel. C4394.

G. R.

Particulars and Conditions of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of July, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Shamshui Po in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1928, with the option of renewal by the Surveyor of His Majesty, the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Rent.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
N.	S.	E.	W.	feet	feet	feet	feet
1	Reg. No. 212.	As per sale plan.	19' 50"	13' 50"	11' 34"	9' 25"	

G. R.

Particulars and Conditions of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of July, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Morrison Hill in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty, the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Rent.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
N.	S.	E.	W.	feet	feet	feet	feet
1	Reg. No. 212.	As per sale plan.	4' 20"	4' 33"	4' 25"		

NOTICE.

UNMUZZLED DOGS ON BATHING BEACHES.

The Public are warned that the Muzzling Order applies equally to Bathing Beaches as to any other portion of the Colony mentioned in the Regulations.

Persons taking dogs to the Public Bathing Beaches are therefore warned that such dogs must not be allowed to run about the Beaches unmuzzled, a practice which has recently grown up on the larger Bathing Beaches.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Capt. Supt. of Police,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1928.

G. R.

Particulars and Conditions of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of July, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Tai Kok Tsui in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty, the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Rent.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
N.	S.	E.	W.	feet	feet	feet	feet
1	Reg. No. 212.	As per sale plan.	7' 43"	7' 48"	4' 11 1/2"		

JACQUES THIBAUD

(The Great French Violinist)

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

Prices \$4, \$3 and \$2.

Booking at Montric's

Monday, July 2nd

at 9.15 p.m.

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Cures Rheumatism, Nervousness and all kinds of chronic ailments.

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23, Wyndham St. Tel. C4394.

G. R.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Undersigned have received

instructions to sell by Public Auction

on THURSDAY,

the 28th June, 1928,

commencing at 11 a.m.

THE MYSTERY MAN
A GREAT PSYCHIC
HEALER

- If you wish to know your future definitely and correctly told.
- If you are interested in crystal-gazing.
- If you are in despair owing to misery and down with chronic diseases.
- If you wish to see or to have photo of your relative, dead or living abroad.

Consult the world-renowned Spiritualist, Psychiatrist and Occultist either personally or by correspondence.

Consultation fee \$20

N. B. We demonstrate Items No. 1 and No. 2 only to our patients and that free of any charge.

Apply for further particulars to

The Secretary,

THE MYSTERY MAN,

SAVOY HOTEL

Hongkong.

Rooms No. 38 and 39.

Open for any special engagement at Hongkong, Repulse Bay or Kowloon.



SEQUEL TO RYNDAM CRUISE.

PROFESSOR SUES UNIVERSITY FOR \$20,000.

There has been an interesting sequel in the United States to the round-the-world cruise of the liner Ryndam, known as the "floating university," which called at Singapore and other Eastern ports over a year ago.

Dr. James Lough, professor of psychology at the University of New York who was in charge of the venture, has brought an action against the University claiming \$20,000 for alleged illegal dismissal.

The cruise was originally intended to be limited to male students, but insufficient support was received, and the cruise had to be thrown open, not only to girl students, but to a number of tourists as well. Discipline on the ship was rumoured to be unsatisfactory, and a number of students who misbehaved themselves in Japan had to be sent back from that country. There was no trouble in Singapore during the Ryndam's visit, but complaints were heard from the Dutch Indies and elsewhere regarding the conduct of some of the students.

The University authorities have admitted that the cruise was not a complete success, "mainly because there was a tendency on board for the students to spend too much time in social festivities and flirtation."

VIOLINIST BESIEGED AT ALBERT HALL.

DEMONSTRATION OVER THE PLAYING OF HEIFETZ.

When Heifetz made his reappearance in England before commencing his tour of the East, he played at the Albert Hall to a large audience. They were rewarded by playing of a quality one can hear from few, if any other, living violinists. Heifetz is unquestionably the greatest of the young generation of players.

One remembers for long the silvery sweetness of his tone on the upper strings, the faultless roundness of his cantabile in middle register passages, his amazingly perfect "stops" and harmonics, and his polished phrasing.

No great classic figured in his recital; the major works were by Grieg (the C Minor sonata) and Lalo (the familiar Symphonic Espagnole), both played with the co-operation of Mr. Isidor Achron, with the greatest charm of tone and perfection of style.

The smaller pieces showed still more clearly the exquisite finish of the artist's playing.

After he had given five encores people still shouted for more, and crowded on to the platform so thickly that the violinist barely had room length for his last encore.

MOTOR COMBINE.
PROPOSED AMALGAMATION TEMPORARILY HELD UP.

New York, June 26.—The attorneys for the minority preference stock holders of Dodge Brothers, Incorporated, have obtained a temporary injunction against the proposed amalgamation with the Chrysler Company.—*Reuters' American Service.*

A message from New York, dated May 30, said that an enormous amalgamation of motor-car interests has been brought off through the Chrysler Corporation's acquisition of Dodge Brothers. The joint capital of the new organisation, whose car production will rank next to the General Motors Corporation and Ford's Factories, will be \$500,000,000. The deal was concluded between the principals of the two firms, Mr. Clarence Dillon, of Dodge Brothers, and Mr. Walter Chrysler. They locked themselves up in a hotel suite for three days before calling in lawyers and accountants to complete the arrangements.]

The opinion of the average business man is that a girl does not want a progressive position. He will not—or cannot—bring himself to believe that the keen, ambitious girl is serious in her intention to carve for herself a tiny niche in the commercial world. He engages her to fill a position of small responsibility; and, however hard the girl may work, however enthusiastic she may appear, he merely con-

WOMAN'S WORLD
FOR OUR LADY READERS.



Miss Lydia du Pont, daughter of the Wilmington millionaire, Alexis Felix du Pont, took the role of the Duchess of Dalaware in the Court of the Mediterranean, a pageant held at San Jacinto.

The Future.

gratulates himself upon having secured an efficient worker, and increases her salary...

AND SHORT-HAND TYPISTS.

A business friend who had found it necessary to reduce his staff said to me recently, "I kept on Miss Jones and Miss Gibson. They're smart girls, and it is so difficult to get a really efficient shorthand-typist."

From this we take it that business is losing its appeal to girls?

It is obvious that each Monday morning sees the enrolment of new recruits to the already great army of business girls, but it is also a fact that many girls, after a few years of service as shorthand-typists, private secretaries, or filing clerks, are handing in their resignations and opening little shops of their own.

The girl of to-day who is really out for success finds that there is practically no scope for advancement in that sphere of commerce governed by men.

At eighteen a girl may start her business life as a stenographer, or any other of the lesser positions; and at twenty-three, if she is still in business, she will be doing exactly the same work as when she commenced.

The opinion of the average business man is that a girl does not want a progressive position. He will not—or cannot—bring himself to believe that the keen, ambitious girl is serious in her intention to carve for herself a tiny niche in the commercial world. He engages her to fill a position of small responsibility; and, however hard the girl may work, however enthusiastic she may appear, he merely con-

Ambitious Girls.

The business man does not realise that a girl may be equally as ambitious as the young male clerk on whom he is keeping an eye with a view to promotion. That six out of ten girls are content to remain shorthand-typists and filing clerks blinds him to the fact that the other four are out for a progressive position.

Consequently, when the question of staff promotion arises, the girl is never or very rarely considered.

Thus, after years of efficient services, the go-ahead girl is disillusioned. Because of the presence of the male element her efforts are not given the recognition she desires. The competition from the opposite sex is extremely great, and so the girl turns to a field where this competition is absent, or at any rate less fierce.

That is why so many girls are taking the plunge and opening out as hairdressers, photographers, house decorators, milliners, and proprietors of little shops where one may buy delightful odds and ends.

You can find these shops all over the country.

They are essentially feminine. They demand a feminine touch. Thus, in contrast to the work on the masculine side of the commercial world, the girl who adopts any one of the foregoing callings tends that her sex is one of the essentials of success rather than a hindrance.

EDWARD BRUNTON.

Tennis Racquet Tips.

SOME SIMPLE RULES.

A good tennis racquet, as most players know in these days, is a very expensive article, but what is not so generally realised is that it is also very fragile and sensitive.

Being composed solely of gut, an article which is used in many delicate scientific instruments, and several pieces of wood held together with glue, it deserves, and repays, more careful treatment than it generally receives.

Damp and heat are the great enemies of a racquet, and the observance of the following simple rules will avoid many disasters.

Never keep a racquet near the outside wall of a house.

If it gets wet dry it thoroughly with a soft cloth, and put it in a press, but without its waterproof cover, until it is quite dry. Never dry in front of a fire.

If obliged to play in the rain, rubbing the gut with a slice of raw onion will save damage to the strings to a certain extent.

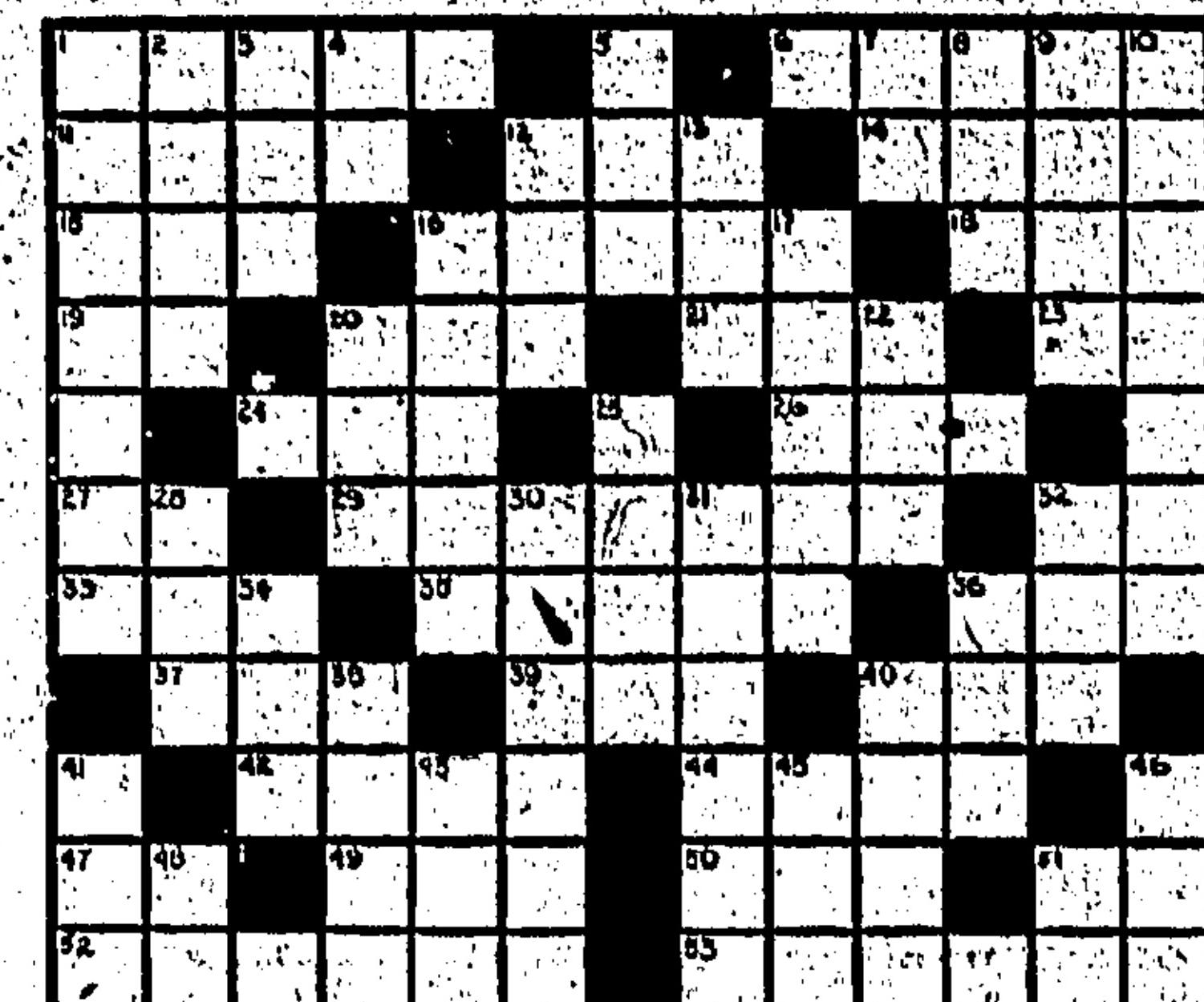
Always carry it to and from the courts in a case or waterproof cover, and return it to its press immediately on your return home.

Broken strings should be repaired at once, otherwise the racquet will warp and get out of shape.

Never throw your racquet on the grass or leave it lying or even with its head resting on the court. The gut will absorb the moisture from the ground, and the strings will break. Besides the courts are often dressed with chemicals that quickly perish the gut.

Whoever first introduced the now universal custom of picking up the balls with the head of the racquet has been a decided benefactor of the sports dealer.

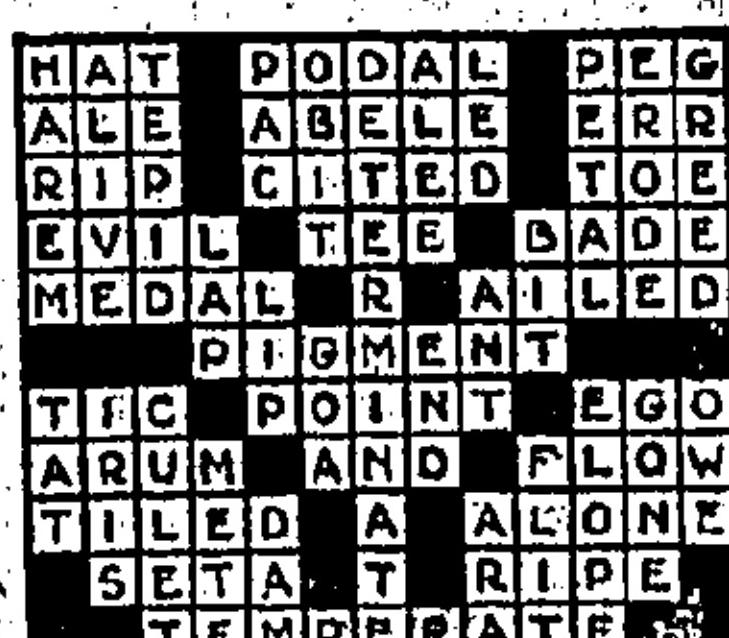
OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1 Who wrote the most famous story dealing with slaves?
- 6 Who was the leader of the Bolsheviks when they first seized control of Russia?
- 11 Rabbit.
- 12 Flamingo with bird.
- 13 Star.
- 14 Who was the Italian goddess of beauty?
- 15 Before.
- 16 Who was the composer of the opera, "Aida"?
- 18 Long bough in church.
- 19 Behold.
- 20 To place.
- 21 Unit.
- 22 What is the abbreviation for "Spanish"?
- 24 To sunburn.
- 26 To pull along.
- 27 Dolt.
- 28 Assistant clergymen.
- 29 Abbreviation for "railroad."
- 30 Affirmative vote.
- 31 Bed.
- 32 Venomous snake.
- 33 Tanner's vessel.
- 34 Any flat fish.
- 35 Who was the inventor of the sewing machine?
- 36 Tiny particle.
- 37 Part of verb to be.
- 38 Lair of a beast.
- 39 Sheltered place.
- 40 Exclamation of laughter.
- 41 Vexes.
- 42 Who was the poet of the stanza of six lines.
- 43 Part of verb to be.
- 44 Part of verb to be.
- 45 Rootstock used in making pots.
- 46 Rock containing metal.

Yesterday's Solution.



- 1 What is the rest of the name of the famous English poet, "Percy Bysshe"?
- 2 Rootstock used in making pots.
- 3 Rock containing metal.

Vertical.

- 4 You and I.
- 5 Concerning.
- 6 Half an em.
- 8 Frost bite.
- 9 Frozen dessert.
- 10 What famous summer resort is in Rhode Island?
- 12 Joined.
- 13 Star.
- 14 Who was the Italian goddess of beauty?
- 15 Before.
- 16 Who was the composer of the opera, "Aida"?
- 18 Long bough in church.
- 19 Behold.
- 20 To place.
- 21 Unit.
- 22 Aurora.
- 25 Fluid rock.
- 26 Meadow.
- 28 Black bird.
- 31 Sums.
- 32 To steal.
- 34 Tree.
- 36 Eccentric wheel.
- 38 Seed bags.
- 40 Accomplishes.
- 41 Stout.
- 43 Tiny.
- 45 Golf device.
- 46 Feline animal.
- 48 Myself.
- 51 Masculine pronoun.

Johnson's Polishing Wax.

Liquid or Paste
Invaluable for polishing floors, linoleum, furniture, pianos, automobiles, etc.

JOHNSON'S POLISHING WAX
Johnson's Wax is for sale at all stores, hardware and leading stores.
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TIENTHIN
American Machinery & Export Co.,
Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

JOHN GILBERT'S THRILLER.

John Gilbert, the famous star of "The Big Parade," "Flesh and the Devil," and many other outstanding productions comes to the Queen's Theatre from to-day till Saturday in "Twelve Miles Out,"

a thrilling picture of the everlasting war between revenue officers and smugglers.

"Twelve Miles Out" is one of the fastest adventure stories of the season, and John Gilbert's latest picture, Adapted from the famous stage play by William Anthony McGuire, it comes to the screen with an added dramatic

appeal. It tells the story of rum-runners revenue men and the kidnapping of a beautiful girl.

Through it all runs an appealing love story. As the gay, dashing young daredevil, Gilbert has an ideal role. He stages desperate battles on the high seas, and becomes a faction in an amazing intrigue.

John Crawford is the heroine, and Ernest Torrence also has an important part to play as a villain who is a strange mixture of sinister traits and whimsical humour.

Others in the excellent supporting cast are Tom O'Brien, who played with Gilbert in "The Big Parade," Eileen Percy and Edward Earle.

Miss Cherie Valentine and Miss Tommasina Birdwell who have been delighting Queen's Theatre audiences since Sunday with their eccentric dance items, will continue to appear, nightly until Saturday at the 9.20 p.m. performances, in a complete change of programme.

By Blosser

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

By Wireless Prepaid!



Just received
FRESH STOCKS
of
DURHAM DUPLEX BLADES
RUBBER SET SHAVING BRUSHES

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY
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FRESH STOCK OF
H. W. FOSS & Co's.
AMERICAN CHOCOLATES

IN
great variety—elegantly packed.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
PHONE C. 616.

VICTOR RECORDS

by
JACQUES THIBAUD

Mozart's Concerto in E Flat Major

- 6744 Part 1—1st movement—Allegro moderato
Part 2—1st movement—(Continued) Allegro moderato
6745 Part 3—1st movement—(Concludes) Allegro moderato
Part 4—2nd movement—Un poco adagio
Part 5—2nd movement—(Concluded) Un poco adagio (Rondo)
6746 Part 6—3rd movement—(Concluded)

Haydn's Trio in G Major

- with Alfred Cortot (Pianist)
and Pablo Casals (Violoncellist)
5045 Part 1—1st movement—Andante
Part 2—2nd movement—Poco adagio cantabile
5046 Part 3—2nd movement—Poco adagio cantabile
Part 4—3rd movement—Rondo all'ongarese

Mendelssohn's Trio in D Minor (Op 49)

- with Alfred Cortot (Pianist)
and Pablo Casals (Violoncellist)
(Complete on four double-faced records)
with album.

Schubert's Trio in B Flat, No. 1 (Op 99)
with Alfred Cortot (Pianist)
and Pablo Casals (Violoncellist)
(Complete on four double-faced records)
with album.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

Chater Road.

VALUE
and
PRICE

—are very different things. It is easy to get the Price of an article but quite a different matter to know something about its VALUE.

We do not suggest that no notice be taken of price, but it is certainly unwise to take notice of it at the expense of QUALITY.

There are not many commodities, more important in this respect than

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.

We are justly proud of our Settees and Easy Chairs—stout, well made Hardwood Frames; Coppered Steel Springs, Fine Clean Stuffings.

Excellence Indeed!

*Call and see the actual work in progress
ON THE PREMISES—at any time.*

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.



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REICHSAKSTALT—GERMANY—
—LABORATOIRE CENTRAL
D'ÉLECTRICITÉ—PARIS.

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OF ELECTRICITY
RELIABLE, EFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE.

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KELLER KERN & Co., Ltd.
16/19 CONNAUGHT ROAD, C.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hindle and son wish to convey their thanks for the many expressions of sympathy and beautiful floral tributes from their many friends, also the Rev. Bros. of St. Joseph's College, the staff and children of Quarry Bay School and members of the Taikoo Club during their recent sad bereavement. They also wish to thank the doctor and sisters of the Victoria Hospital for their kindness to their loving son "Billy."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1928.

THE NO-WAR PACT.

The American scheme for the outlawry of war has now so far advanced that it has been found possible to issue the draft of the Treaty, containing such revisions of the original plan as have been deemed necessary to meet the viewpoints of the Governments which have sought some modification of the proposals. In its new form, the pact is one to which no peace-loving nation should hesitate to adhere in principle. Mr. Kellogg's view is that the Treaty does not in any way restrict or impair the right of self-defence and that there is no necessary inconsistency between the Covenant of the League of Nations and the ideal which the pact represents. Moreover, it is now definitely laid down that if a State resorts to war in violation of the Treaty, the other signatories are released from their obligations towards that particular State. In these circumstances, any nation which deliberately set its face against signing the Kellogg Treaty would certainly place itself under suspicion. Even now, of course, there may be need for further revision of the pact, in order to make it widely acceptable, but any such modification would be on points of detail rather than on any issue of principle.

If we have any regret in the matter it is that this movement should have originated outside the League of Nations. Not that we would desire to deny the United States the honour of having initiated it, but for the simple reason that the League was established on the very basis of favouring peaceful means of settling international disputes. The machinery of the League was

available for the originating of any concrete schemes towards that end, and the United States would certainly have lost no prestige rather would she have gained in European eyes—had she abandoned her attitude of aloofness and worked in and through the League to attain the end she had in view. Fortunately, however, none of the members of the League has taken any umbrage because America has chosen to institute her own scheme. Such plans, however, must naturally depend for their success on the creation of a state of international confidence. The signing of documents cannot of itself ensure peace; in the last resort it comes down to a matter of the integrity of the signatories. Peoples rather than Governments or Parliaments must believe in the dictum that war is wrong and that it can secure no lasting settlement of disputes between nations. The "peace habit" must be so cultivated that there would be a natural and an instant denunciation of any nation which displayed a bellicose attitude in dealing with any controversy which might arise with another country. Unless that spirit can be engendered, the signing of No-War Treaties will be an utterly worthless procedure.

So far as Britain is concerned, it has been made abundantly clear that she is heart and soul with the United States on the basic principles of the Treaty, but she has naturally to see to it that she does not surrender her rights as a nation which has special Imperial interests to safeguard. France does not appear over-enthusiastic at the moment, mainly because she has understandings with other nations which have not yet been invited to subscribe to the pact. She also wants to make her position sure. But whatever views may be held on the value of the Treaty, we cannot imagine any nation deliberately asserting that it disagrees with the principle underlying the pact, for that would be tantamount to positive support of war as an instrument of national policy.

The Jervis Bay Affair.

Mercantile marine officers are not, as a rule, scurvy-mongers, and we wonder, therefore, if the full facts of the disturbing incidents on board the s.s. Jervis Bay transpired on the liner's arrival at Colombo. Many curious features are contained in the stories told by Capt. Daniels and his brother-officers, but among them appears no obviously adequate explanation of the sensationally alarming wireless messages sent out from the liner last week. It is astonishing that eight men, however desperate, could throw a 14,000-ton liner into panic if all other circumstances were normal. We are told the stowaways invaded the passenger saloons, that a general mêlée ensued before they were overpowered and placed under hatches; that while incarcerated, they set fire to bedding, and that the boat was turned on, effectively quelling their violence. The fire subjected the vessel to imminent peril for two reasons; the room in which they were confined was closely adjacent to the electric cables, vital to the steering of the vessel, while beneath was a large oil fuel tank extremely dangerous in the event of fire. But it was after the mattress fire had been put out that the captain wirelessed for the aid of a warship, while, as far as we can see, no effort was made to remove the perpetrators of the trouble to a part of the ship where they would have been safe. It is also striking that passengers had to volunteer to guard the stowaways on a ship possessing a European crew of over a hundred. Captain Daniels during the trial in Colombo emphatically denied that the crew was involved in the disturbances, but though that may be so, there seems definite indication that the crew were reluctant to guard men who were endangering the vessel. To use a hackneyed phrase, it is easy to be wise after the event. The master of a ship has certain grave responsibilities. Faced with a critical situation, he may have to risk one of two things—being unnecessarily alarmist, or of being accused of not having taken due precautions. Undoubtedly, the wise master would prefer to be called over the coals, if this

DAY BY DAY.

I LOVE EVERYTHING THAT'S OLD—
OLD FRIENDS, OLD TIMES, OLD MEN,
OLD BOOKS, OLD WINE—Goldsmith.

A British case of typhoid was notified yesterday.

The Ben Line s.s. Benarty, from Home, Straits, and Philippines ports, is due here to-morrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Novaro, which left Shanghai at noon yesterday, is due here at noon on Friday.

The s.s. Matang, built for the Straits Steamship Company at the Kowloon Docks, sailed for Singapore yesterday to be handed over to her owners, after successful trials.

A number of Europeans, recruited at Home for service with the Hongkong Police Force, recently arrived in the Colony. They are Messrs. Guild, McKay, Pickson, Dall, Galvin, Blahey, Hunter and Fraser.

To-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council is being held in the Sanitary Board room at the Post Office buildings. This is necessary by reason of the building operations which are at present proceeding at the Colonial Secretariat.

During the absence on leave of Captain A. J. L. Whyte, Royal Engineers, Lieut. R. F. Wright, Hongkong, Singapore Brigade, Royal Artillery, acts as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G.). Captain Whyte is, it is understood, going to Weihaiwei.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 15 arrivals and 23 departures, with British holding top place. Tonago was comparatively low and freight poor, the British return under both headings being less than 3,000 tons. The heavy cargoes inward were rice by Norwegian vessels and the highest throughs, Japanese and Norwegian. At 9 a.m. there remained 61 vessels in harbour, of which 22 were British.

SWATOW OFFICIALS IN CONFERENCE.

GENERAL HSU OUTLINES FUTURE TASKS.

Swatow, June 21.—The Conference of Civil and Military Officials opened five days ago. The first session was addressed by the Chairman, General Hau King-tang, who is in control of the Eastern District of the province.

After welcoming the delegates,

General Hsu made a brief defence of the present system of government in the province. This has been described as a return to a kind of feudal regime.

General Hsu, however, insisted that the division of the province into four, each under the control of a high military official, was in no way to be understood as a division of spoils among the generals of the recent campaigns, but a division of labour with a view to the speedy and complete reconstruction of the province. He regards it as a temporary measure to be in force only until the necessary rehabilitation is carried through successfully.

General Hsu then reviewed the chief tasks before the Conference, the first of which is the drawing up of measures to root out the remnants of Communist organisations and to secure law and order.

Next come measures leading to economic recovery, including assistance to ravaged districts, and the development of the scheme of a local militia.

The address concluded with emphasis on the essential place of a constructive policy in the completing of the Revolution.

Although at first much destructive work had to be put through, it is time now to consolidate the gains of the movement and to reconstruct in place of what has been successfully broken down.

The daily sessions of the Conference have been taken up partly

with routine reports by district

magistrates of conditions in their several districts, partly with dis-

cussion of the proposals brought

by members before the Conference

to deal with the main questions for

which it has been called—

Our Own Correspondent.

Is ultimately entailed, for an over-

estimation of a danger, than for

an under-estimation. However,

the Jervis Bay affair has several

peculiar features difficult to un-

derstand, and we feel there must

have been some other danger ap-

parent in Captain Daniels' mind

which has not been disclosed.

ENROLMENT OF A NEW SOLICITOR.

MRI. WAI-CHIU HUNG OF MESSRS. DEACONS.

Mr. Wai-chiu Hung, nephew of Mr. H. K. Hung, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Deacons, was enrolled as a solicitor of the Supreme Court by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, this morning.

In applying for Mr. Hung junior to be "approved admitted and enrolled as a solicitor," the acting Attorney General, Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., said that the applicant was bound as an articled clerk on November 28, 1922, to Mr. J. Scott Hartson, Mr. W.E.L. Shenton and Mr. H. K. Hung, for a period of five years. He served with them until June 19, when he left for England where he pursued his legal studies with Messrs. Gibson and Weldon, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., the agents of his principal's firm.

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HONGKONG POSTAL FIGURES.**BIG MAIL INCREASES LAST YEAR.****STAMP SALES HIGHER.**

The report of the Postmaster General of Hongkong for 1927 shows that the number of mail receipts of Hongkong origin dispatched during the year was 35,169 as compared with 31,868 in 1926—an increase of 3,296; the number received was 43,638 as compared with 38,262—an increase of 5,376.

Receipts in transit, including those to and from British and Foreign men-of-war, numbered 194,200 as against 186,800 in 1926—an increase of 7,394.

5,792 steamers carrying mails arrived and 6,414 left, an increase of 1,892 and 2,986 over the previous year's figures.

Registered Articles.

The number of registered articles handled amounted to 833,177 as compared with 830,721 in 1926—a decrease of 47,456.

The figures for insured letters were 17,648 and 20,236 respectively—a decrease of 2,588.

The decrease in the number of insured letters was due to the fact that some countries are now forwarding insured letters direct to China in closed sacks.

Parcels, ordinary and insured, which were dealt with reached a total of 424,047 as against 565,354 in 1926—a decrease of 131,307.

An increase of 10,451 parcels (attributable to the increase of H.M. Forces) was exchanged with London. This is not the actual increase, as parcels for the Continent of Europe hitherto sent via London were during the greater part of 1927 sent via Marseilles thus increasing the total under the heading of "Miscellaneous" by 6,174.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue from postal services was \$767,250.13, being an increase of \$68,644.

The expenditure totalled \$336,886.20, or \$73,110.26 more than the previous year.

The revenue from the sale of postage stamps has almost doubled during the past ten years, being \$733,463.31 last year, compared with \$373,463.31 in 1918.

The Money Order Office transactions show the following increases:—Money Orders, £4,885 10s. 6d.; British Postal Orders issued, £603 4s.; British Postal Orders sold, £203 8s. 9d.

"ITALIA" DISASTER LATEST.**NOBILE'S PARTY ONLY LIKELY SURVIVORS.**

Rome, June 26.

The report that Ceccioni, the injured mechanic, has been rescued, has not yet been confirmed.

Paris, June 26.

The Ministry of Marine has ordered the veteran explorer, Dr. Charcot, who was preparing to cruise along the coast of Greenland in his vessel *Pourquoi-Pas?*, to proceed immediately to Spitzbergen to join in the search for Captain Amundsen and Commander Guillaud.

Spare Parts Wanted.

Stockholm, June 26. Captain Lundborg, whose machine overturned after the rescue of General Nobile, and is marooned with the rest of the Nobile party, has asked that spare parts be dropped in a parachute.

Another Pokker monoplane, also a De Havilland Moth plane will be sent to Spitzbergen specially equipped for landing on small areas of ice.

Hopes for Others Fading.

Oslo, June 26. A telegram from the relief ship "Quest" says that the rescue of the rest of General Nobile's party and Captain Lundborg is not likely for three or four weeks when it is hoped the ice will break up sufficiently to permit the landing of seaplane.

Hopes for the saving of Dr. Malmgren, and Commanders Mariano and Zappi (the walking party), are fading. Air reconnaissances have been fruitless. The party was only provisioned till the 21st.—*Reuter*.

So great is a plague of cockroaches in the Limburg district of Belgium that one franc for every thousand insects killed is paid by the authorities.

A third man has been detained at Maidstone in connexion with the death at Brighton of Mr. Ernest Smith, 67, a retired druggist.

COLONY'S BETTER OUTLOOK.**INTERESTING FIGURES FOR 1927.****INCOME ABOVE OUTGOINGS BY BIG SUM.****LESS LIQUOR REVENUE.**

The improved conditions in Hongkong last year are reflected in the annual report on the finances of the Colony for 1927, which shows that the total revenue was \$21,436, which was \$337,189 more than the estimate, and \$212,954 more than the previous twelve months.

There were also considerable decreases in expenditure, with the result that the year closed with a credit balance of \$3,985,761.57. Tables for the past five years show that for 1927 there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to \$499,471, this being the first time a surplus had been shown since 1923, when the excess totalled \$3,211,858.

The Increases.

Compared with 1926, there were increases under all heads of revenue except Miscellaneous Receipts and Land Sales, the most notable being an increase of \$1,227,781. Licences and Internal Revenue.

The principal sub-heads showing excess over the estimates were as follows:—Assessed Taxes, \$47,159; Forfeitures, \$25,943; Hawkers' Licences, \$20,482; Liquor Licences, \$11,445; Opium Monopoly, \$84,371; Medical Examination of Immigrants, \$60,109; Post Office Message Fees, \$63,838; Post Office Postage, \$47,109; K.C.R. Passenger Service, Passenger, Foreign Line, \$107,184; K.C.R. Goods Service, Goods, Foreign Line, \$29,680; K.C.R. Auxiliary Operations, Foreign Haulage, \$67,819; Leased Lands (Crown Rent), \$86,691; Interest, \$263,987; Compensation in Lieu of Rates, \$27,052; Other Miscellaneous Receipts, \$308,712.

The above increases may be attributed generally to the great improvement in local trading conditions. The Railway increases are due to the resumption of the through service to Canton and the large increase in interest was brought about by the transfer of accumulated interest on the money deposited in London towards the cost of the Singapore Base.

The transfer to revenue of profit on exchange and the surplus of the Local Loan Sinking Fund resulted in the Other Miscellaneous Receipts item, and increased sales of opium accounted for the increase under heading of Opium Monopoly.

The Deficits.

The principal sub-heads of revenue showing deficits compared with the estimates were as follows:—Liquor Duties, \$310,195; Stamp Duties, \$83,088; Tobacco Duties, \$73,988; K.C.R. Passenger Service, Passengers, Home Line, \$97,982; Rent of Buildings, \$20,478; Land Sales, \$156,317.

The net liquor duties failed to bring in the revenue anticipated and stamp duties proved to be overestimated. The deficit in K.C.R. passenger service is more than offset by the increases in other sub-heads of railway revenue. Land Sales proved to be considerably less than was expected.

Less Expenditure.

The total expenditure brought to account amounted to \$20,845,065, being \$169,637 less than the estimate and \$2,679,651 less than the expenditure in 1926.

The principal heads showing savings were as follows:—Junior Clerical Service, \$27,307; Post Office, \$20,738; Harbour Department, \$105,028; Fire Brigade, \$40,449; Police Force, \$67,460; Medical Department, \$64,459; Sanitary Department, \$107,208; Education Department, \$72,520; Public Works Department, \$183,164; Public Works Extraordinary, \$739,873; Military Contribution, \$31,112; Hongkong Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, \$40,000; Charge On Account of Public Debt, \$259,651.

The savings in the Harbour Department were chiefly due to overestimating the coal and oil fuel requirements, the actual expenditure on this item being over \$61,000 below the estimate. Only one instalment was paid on the new launch to replace the "Victoria" and in consequence a sum of \$23,350 lapsed on this item.

Savings in the Fire Brigade vote were mainly owing to personnel being below the authorised establishment and to the non-arrival of one of the light motor pumps provided for in the

(Continued on Page 11.)

SUPREME COURT CLAIMS.**OVER \$7,000,000 LAST YEAR.****STATISTICS FOR 1927.**

Interesting figures of a year's litigation are given in the annual report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court for 1927, which shows that no fewer than 2,267 civil actions were instituted during the year.

The claims made in these actions totalled over seven million dollars.

Original Jurisdiction.

Four hundred and ten actions were instituted in this division of the Court during the year 1927, as against 515 in 1926. One hundred and eighty-five were disposed of during the year and 80 were settled or withdrawn before trial as against 283 and 95 respectively in 1926.

The claims amounted to \$6,669,108.49.

The debts and damages recovered amounted to \$2,651,486.11 as against \$4,459,824.74 in 1926.

The fees collected amounted to \$18,760.80 as against \$20,605.75 in 1926.

Summary Jurisdiction.

One thousand eight hundred and fifty seven actions were instituted during the year as against 2,901 in 1926.

The cases were disposed of as follows:—Settled or withdrawn 447; judgment for the plaintiff 861, nonsuit 8, struck off, dismissed or stayed 47, and pending 448; as against 867, 1,342, 71, 18, 54 and 549 respectively in 1926.

The claims amounted to \$557,994.12 as against \$728,417.75 in 1926, and the amounts recovered were \$251,590.09 as against \$353,745.39 in 1926.

The fees collected amounted to \$20,966.70 as against \$28,253.60 in 1926.

Criminal Cases.

There were 112 cases and 199 persons committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, as against 73 and 118 respectively in 1926.

The number of the persons actually indicted was 199 of whom 112 were convicted, 47 were acquitted, 39 discharged (case abandoned), and one bail forfeited. In 1926 the figures were respectively 118, 74, 18 and 25.

Ten Appeals.

Ten appeals were lodged during the year.

Of the ten, two were dismissed, none was granted, six are pending and the remaining two were withdrawn or settled.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Sixteen actions were instituted during the year. One was tried.

(Continued on Page 11.)

HONGKONG TRADE LOAN.**MORE THAN \$15,000,000 ADVANCED.****ABOUT ONE-HALF IS STILL OUTSTANDING.****INTEREST ARREARS.**

Interesting facts and figures relative to the Hongkong Trade Loan which was issued in 1926 to assist local merchants and others during the period of exceptional financial stringency are included in a report issued by the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. C. M. Messer), which is to be laid before the Legislative Council to-morrow.

It is disclosed in the report that the total number of loans issued under the scheme was 278, of which 32 were redeemed in 1926 and 82 in 1927, leaving 164 loans outstanding.

The interest in arrears at the end of 1926 was \$117,369.42, and at the end of 1927, \$205,818.45.

In connexion with the scheme, loans obtained in London by the Hongkong Government, a total £1,800,000, of which £400,000 was repaid in 1926 and £550,000 last year, the total outstanding under this head now being £850,000.

The Total Loans.

The total loans issued in Hongkong under the scheme, as of the security of mortgages, were \$15,624,568.46; and of this sum redemptions totalling \$2,604,930 were effected in 1926 and \$4,845,879.75 in 1927.

The amount written off as irrecoverable is \$70,883.70, so that at the end of 1927 the loans outstanding totalled \$8,102,895.

The overdraft with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on December 31st last, in connexion with the scheme, was \$7,638,676.65.

London Borrowings.

It is explained in the report that the necessary funds were obtained by borrowing in London from the Straits Settlements Government, the West African Commissioners and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, security being afforded to the lenders by Ordinance No. 13 of 1926 which made the Loan a charge against the Colony's Revenue.

Loans were issued locally on the security of mortgages on lands or shares with two or three exceptions. A Committee appointed for the purpose received applications and made their recommendations as a result of which 278 loans were issued, the first being made on 16th November, 1926.

No Undue Pressure.

All loans were limited to a period of two years and a number fell due for repayment in the latter part of the year under review. It was decided, however, to refrain from applying any undue pressure to borrowers in view of the fact that although the financial situation had improved considerably there still existed a stringency which warranted the renewal of many loans on a month to month basis.

On the other hand, a number of mortgagors found it convenient to (Continued on Next Column.)

SWATOW BUS CO. FAILS.**CONCERN HANDED OVER TO EMPLOYEES.****MUNICIPAL ORDER.**

Swatow, June 21. The Motor Bus Company which was started earlier in the year failed some weeks ago, partly because it could not meet the heavy taxation which was put on it, and partly because it had only a very inefficient system of checking the fares taken by the conductors. The buses were extensively used and have been missed by the public.

On the failure of the Company, the Municipality put up the monopoly to run buses to auction, but although a company was prepared to take over the concern, no conclusion could be made to the negotiations because the new concern was not prepared to take on the arrears of taxation claimed from the old, nor could an agreement be made as to buying the old buses.

Meanwhile, the Engineers' Labour Union got to work, and moved the Political Council of the 6th Army to "introduce" them to the Municipality. It was urged that they were without means of livelihood, and the Municipality has had to hand over the business to them, without receiving the arrears of taxation, and apparently without compensation to the old Company for taking their buses.

This very unsatisfactory proceeding is presumably regarded as a temporary measure, though what final arrangements can be made is by no means clear.—Our Own Correspondent.

SWANS WHICH DISLIKED PUBLICITY.**FAMILY OF 9 DISAPPEARS.**

East Molesey, June 1. The two swans of the Ember who have achieved fame by having seven cygnets are evidently annoyed at the publicity they have received and have disappeared into thin air.

For months they sat in the cunningly contrived nest of straw provided for them on a little island at the end of a garden. Two days ago, a mighty squeaking announced the seven little ones.

Since then they have become increasingly popular as a free entertainment, until the climax was reached to-day, when newspaper representatives and camera men came down to see them.

With an indignant hiss father swan called upon his brood to prepare for embarkation. Four climbed on his back and three on the back of mother swan. Swiftly they disappeared up stream and have not since been seen.

Publicity has broken up another home.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?**TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.**

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

1 Where are there still five million square miles of the world still unexplored?</p

**SALE OF
JEWELLERY, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, ETC.**
at a

SACRIFICE

We are removing from our present premises (opposite main entrance of the Hongkong Hotel) and have to sell the entire stock.

No reasonable offer refused.

Sale commences on 1st June, 1928.

SENNET FRERES, China Building,
Pedder Street.

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PLYMOUTH GIN

OBtainable. EVERYWHERE.

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An ideal summer beverage.

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Preserve and decorate the Woodwork
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Use
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THE UNEXCELED COOKING FAT

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Agents:— **KELLER, KERN & CO., LTD.**
18, Connaught Road, Telephone C. 3120.



PROLIFIC SCORING AT BRIGHTON.

(Continued from Page 1.)

E. T. Killick gave another fine display for Cambridge, hitting up 161 before losing his wicket. His off-cutting was a feature.

Sussex were 76 runs in arrears at the close of their first innings, and further steady batting by Cambridge put them in an almost impossible position.

A fine effort to obtain the runs was however made, and 316 was showing on the board when the last wicket fell. Bowley played a prominent part in the effort, scoring 139.

O'CONNOR AND CRAWLEY.

Excellent Game Between Essex and Oxford.

O'Connor of Essex, and A. M. Crawley, Oxford's first wicket batsman, shared the honours in a keenly contested game at Colchester.

The match was drawn, when matters had been evened up thanks to a fine second innings effort by the early Essex bats. The scores were:

Essex: 316 and 177 for 1 wicket.
Oxford U.: 337.

The feature of Essex's first innings was a magnificent display by O'Connor who hitting out freely contributed 157 to the total. He scored in his usual dashing style.

Oxford exceeded the Essex total by 21 runs, thanks to splendid batting by Crawley who scored 167 without giving a real chance. O'Connor bowled cannily, only Crawley punishing him, in spite of which he returned the excellent figures of 5 wickets for 67 runs.

O'Connor made 65 (not out) in Essex's second innings.

SURREY HELD.

Drawn Match Against Somerset.

Uneven batting at Taunton in the match between Surrey and Somerset, gave the match few features. It ended in a draw, Surrey's attempt to force a win being hampered by rain. The scores were:

Surrey: 313 and 188 for 4 wickets (dec'd.).
Somerset: 232 and 74 for 1 wicket.

Surrey gained a lead of 269, and declared, but the match was brought to an early termination by rain.

KENT FORTUNATE,

Rain Upsets the Yorkshire Match.

Mitchell, the 23-year-old Yorkshire bat, gave a sterling display against Kent at Dover, but although he scored 113 in the first innings, and was top scorer in the second, Yorkshire were defeated on the first innings.

Kent had a narrow squeak and but for unfavourable weather might have been defeated. The scores were:

Yorkshire: 242 and 283 for 9 wickets (dec'd.).
Kent: 272 and 65 for 3 wickets.

Only Mitchell held his own against the Kent attack, although it suffered by the absence of Freeman, who was playing in the Test. Sutcliffe was also away, and the Yorkshire score would have looked poor but for some excellent batting by Mitchell who made 113.

Without any conspicuous individual effort, Kent exceeded the Yorkshire total, but a change came over the game when on a bad wicket, Yorkshire made 283 and declared. Mitchell contributed 59 to this total.

Kent lost 8 wickets, for 65 runs when rain interrupted play.

FIRST GLAMORGAN 100.

But Leicester Gain First

Innings Points.

The first century registered for Glamorgan this season was made by Bell against Leicestershire at Leicester, but in spite of this player's effort, the Welsh county were forced to concede first innings points, the scores being:

Glamorgan: 303 and 115 for 2 wickets.

Leicestershire: 253 for 6 wickets (dec'd.).

UNEXPECTED WIN.

A. L. Hosie's Brilliant Effort.
Hampshire gained an astonishing victory over Middlesex by an

A PRIZE FOR ALL.

PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS AT ST. ALBANS.

A golf tournament, which might almost be termed "the British close professional championship," will take place at St. Albans on July 11 and 12. The event is open to the 24 leading British professionals in the recent open championship at Sandwich. Mr. Samuel Ryder is presenting £500 in prize money for the tournament, which will be decided over 72 holes by strokes. All the participants will be guaranteed their expenses, and the allocation of the awards will mean a prize for every competitor.

Unfortunately three prominent players will not be able to take part, as Perry Aliiss is in Berlin, while Compston and Aubrey Boomer, now on their way to America, will still be in the United States at the time of the tournament.

Leaving out of account Compston, Aliiss, and Boomer, who finished third, level fourth, and level sixth respectively in the open championship, the 24 players eligible for the Verulam meeting are:

Fred Robson (Cooden Beach), W. H. Davies (Preston), F. Taggart (Winslow), A. E. Whittington (Royal St. George's, Sandwich), Jack Smith (unattached), W. T. Twine (Bromley and Bickley), S. Burns (Cruden Bay), Syd Wingate (Templenewton), T. H. Cotton (Langley Park), George Duncan (Wentworth), Duncan McCulloch (Troon), Abe Mitchell (private, St. Albans), Tom Williamson (Notts), James Ockenden (Hanger Hill), George Gadd (Romhampton), R. A. Whitecombe (Parkstone), R. G. Wilson (Graham Hurst), A. R. Bradbeer (Birmingham and Berrow), A. J. Young (Soonings), A. J. Lacey (Leighton Buzzard), E. Ray (Oxhey), W. Holley (Castle, Dublin), H. C. Jolly (Foxgrove), and Gus Faulkner (Bramley).

On Every House.

Early to-day a few "foreigners" came in their motor-cars, men went round the little town with paste buckets and red slips sticking "Lot No. —" on every house, shop, and hotel.

and ancient timbered cottages, for generations the homes of single families, became, as one worthy with tears in his eyes, told me—"Just like so much meat in a butcher's shop."

Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake was determined that, so far as possible, the old traditions should be maintained, and offered every tenant the option of purchasing his home at exceptionally low terms. Sixty-five did so promptly, leaving some 70 for the public auction.

"The Squire had a number of offers from syndicates to buy up the whole place," Major Wilson, his agent, told me, "but he turned them all down lest the place should be exploited and turned into a modern garden city."

To-day's auction was announced to be held in the Town Hall, but when it was realised that the entire town would be present on

family and that many strangers would descend on the district, it was decided that this building would be inadequate, and the historic ceremony was staged in the huge malthouse of the brewery.

Here, at one end of the long louvered building, the fate of Amersham was decided. The light could enter only with difficulty, the low roof absorbed sound, and the whole proceeding in this damp, dark hall took on a sepulchral air, in keeping with the mood of the inhabitants.

"Lot No. 8. What am I bid for this charming cottage?" asked the auctioneer in a low and almost apologetic voice. To the manifest delight of the audience the cottager bought it himself.

And so it went on from end to end of the High-street, into Market square, Turpins-row, Bury End, and all the little world of Amersham. "What am I bid?"

Spreading the News.

Occasionally there was stir as some totally unexpected bid came from a towns-man who bought up his neighbour's house. As every house went somebody would leave hurriedly and carry the news to husband or father working in the fields, announcing the name of the new landlord of this cottage and that to all they passed on the way.

Few escaped. Cottagers who paid £1 a year for their home, and "gentry" who paid in hundreds, stood side by side and waited in anxious silence for the tap of the auctioneer's hand on his catalogue, which announced the identity of the new landlord.

Of the properties put up to-day 33 were withdrawn, and the remainder brought in £11,500 odd.

"We are quite satisfied," Major Wilson told me afterwards, "and Mr. Drake will be particularly glad to know that the great majority of the property has been bought by local people."

The scores were:

Notts: 653 for 3 wickets (dec'd.).

Warwick: 371 for 9 wickets.

When Gunn (148) and Whysall (132) had been dismissed, Walker and Barratt trounced the tired Warwick bowlers, hitting freely at everything. Walker made 146 not out and Barratt claimed 189 not out.

In reply, Warwick gave a brave display, R. E. S. Wyatt playing a brilliant captain's innings of 124 (not out) while Smith hit up 108.

LANCASHIRE DRAW.

Rain at Manchester.

Lancashire had to be content with a draw against Gloucester, who failed to complete their first innings. The scores were:

Lancashire: 268.

Gloucester: 114 for 9 wickets.

Macdonald took 6 wickets for 40 runs.—Reuter.

SALE OF A TOWN.

AMERSHAM CHANGES HANDS.

TENANTS BUY HOMES.

Amersham (Bucks), May 31.

Old Amersham Town, which has remained unchanged for centuries, tucked away in a fold of the Chilterns, has to-day experienced its first great change—a complete change of ownership which evolved slowly but inevitably with each tap of an auctioneer's hammer until to-night, for the first time in two centuries, it has ceased to belong to a Tyrwhitt Drake and has acquired a score or so of new landlords.

"For Sale, the greater part of the Town of Old Amersham..." This unusual notice on the walls of the ancient Town Hall faced an astounded and incredulous village one morning a month or so ago.

Since then nobody has talked of any thing else. "Amersham belongs to foreigners and not to Squires," they said. Surely there was some mistake. Two hundred years ago Squire's ancestors owned the village lock, stock, and barrel. A tradition so deep-rooted could surely never die in a day. But it did.

On Every House.

Early to-day a few "foreigners" came in their motor-cars, men went round the little town with paste buckets and red slips sticking "Lot No. —" on every house, shop, and hotel.

Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake was determined that, so far as possible, the old traditions should be maintained, and offered every tenant the option of purchasing his home at exceptionally low terms. Sixty-five did so promptly, leaving some 70 for the public auction.

Among those present at the graveside were Mr. and Mrs. J. Hindle, of Taikoo Sugar Refinery, took place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, last evening, Father Reganti conducting the ceremony.

At the parent's request, the remains were lowered into the grave by members of the European staff of Taikoo, headed by Mr. McCubbin.

More than 40 private wreaths were sent, as well as tributes from the staff and children of the Quarry Bay School, the Committee and Members of the Taikoo Club and from relatives in Victoria, B.C.

ARGONAUT F.C. DEAD.

FAILURE TO OBTAIN ELECTION TO FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The Argonauts, the first amateur club to apply for admission to the Football League, failed to secure election at the annual meeting.

Although they had the support of prominent sportsmen and school authorities, the Argonauts received only sixteen votes, and Torquay United, with forty-two, and Merthyr Town (twenty-seven) secured election.

Mr. R. Sloley, the old Cambridge Blue and secretary of the Argonauts, commenting on the failure, said: "All our arrangements—including the question of playing at Wembley—were made subject to our being admitted to the League. We have been defeated, and the club, as originally conceived, is dead. We may apply for admission another year or try to get into some other league, but I cannot say anything definite."

£50,000 GIFTS BY TWO MEN.

A LONDON HOSPITAL'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Lord Riddell and Mr. Albert Levy have each given £50,000 to the Royal Free Hospital, London, which is staffed entirely by women doctors.

Lord Riddell is president of the hospital, and Mr. Levy is the treasurer. Their gifts enable the Royal Free to accept a £20,000 donation from Mr. George Eastman, head of the Kodak Company.

Last year it was announced that Mr. Eastman would give £20,000 to the Royal Free to establish the finest dental, tonsil and adenoid clinic in the world.

His sole condition was that £10,000 should be raised to endow and carry on the clinic.

All British.

This sum was guaranteed by Lord Riddell and Mr. Levy, who have now handed over their cheques to the hospital.

At the meeting of the board, Lord Riddell said the new clinic would start on the lines of Mr. Eastman's Rochester clinic, but the whole of the staff would be British, and Mr. Eastman had specially stipulated that the equipment should also be British as far as possible.

It is understood that Mr. Eastman's benefactions exceed £100,000.

DILUTED SPIRITS?

TWO CHINESE CHARGED TO-DAY.

Before Mr. R. E.

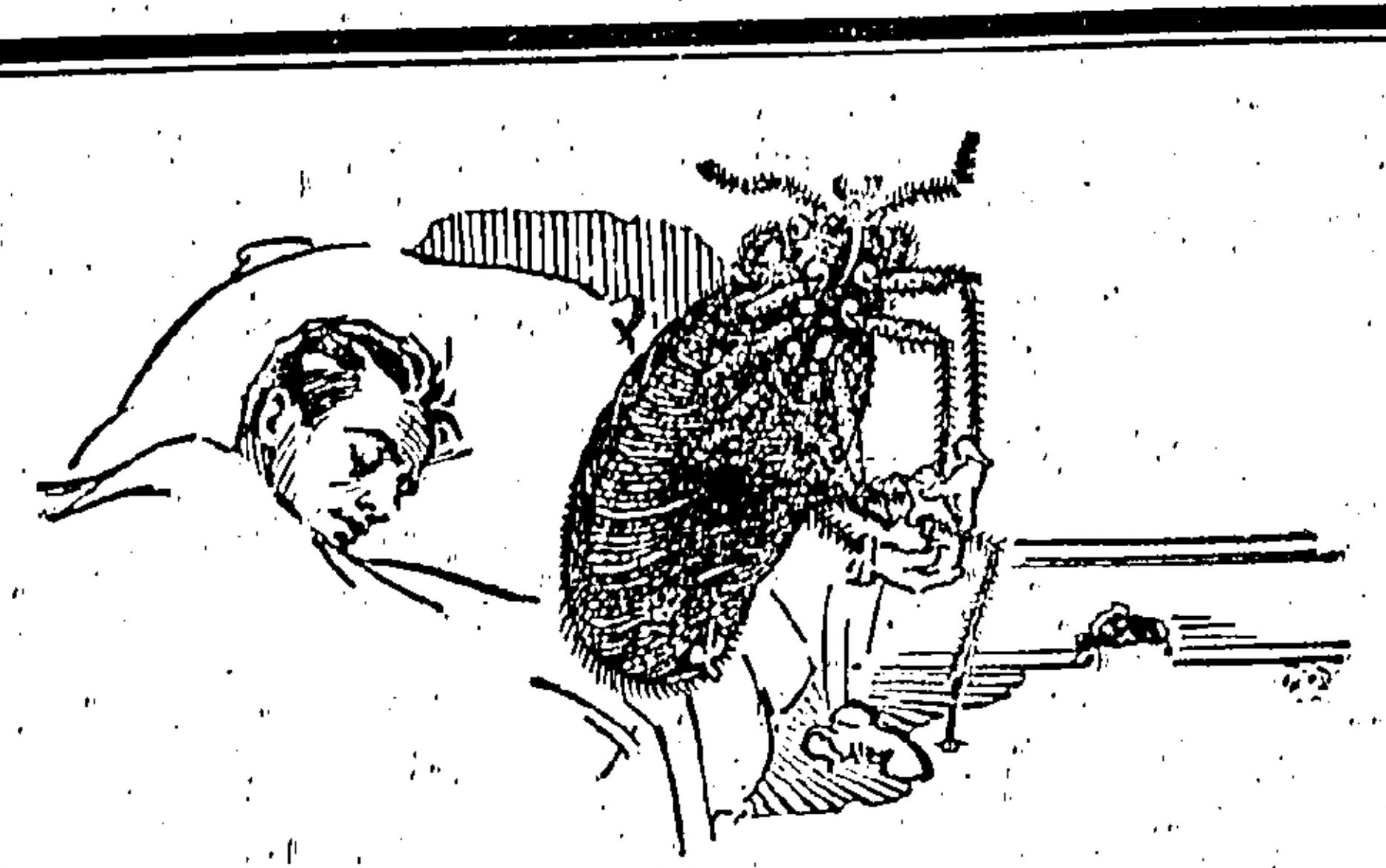


MOO-OO!

Have you ever passed a dairy farm at the moment when the cows are coming in to be milked? Have you seen them swinging in a slow procession down the lane? And have you ever at such a time asked for a glass of milk, just for the pleasure of drinking it, so now and warm and virtuous?

"Milkmaid" is taken when it is like that. It is carried swiftly in cans as clean as new pins to a spotless and speckless condensery where cleanliness is almost a mania.

And then it is sealed to protect it from dust and dirt and germs and pump and preservatives. Just the richest milk taken when it is warm and good and made safe for you and your children, but with the cream carefully left in it and only water taken from it.



A Dangerous Room Mate

ONCE you allow the bed bug to establish himself in the home, your domestic comfort and cleanliness is ended. Bed bugs breed by thousands in hidden places—swarming out at night to attack you and feed on your blood while you sleep. Destroy these disgusting pests before their numbers increase—spray Flit!

Flit spray clears the house in a few minutes of disease-bearing flies, mosquitoes, bed bugs, roaches, ants, and fleas. It searches out the cracks where insects hide and breeds destroying their eggs.

Flit spray kills moths and their lar-

vae, which eat holes. It will save your clothing. Easy to use. Will not stain. World-famous chemists perfected Flit. Fatal to insects, but harmless to mankind. Recommended by Health Officials. For sale in better stores everywhere.

Sole Agents for China: MUSTARD & CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG



BALDWINS LIMITED.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL IS AUTHORISED.

London, June 26.

The Baldwins Ltd., re-organisation scheme has been approved by a meeting of shareholders.

Sir Robert Horne, presiding, observed that the company's plight was largely due to its generous response to the Government's urgent requests during wartime as a result of which it extended its plant to meet national necessities. After the war a period of depressed trade followed. The reduced capital is represented by the real assets.—Reuters.

MYSTERY CRAFT'S RECORD QUEST.

MOTOR "COCKLESHELL" TO BEAT MAURETANIA.

A GIRL'S CHALLENGE.

A "hush-hush" motor-boat, which has been built with the greatest secrecy at Cowes, is to make shortly an attempt to beat the Mauretania's record for the Atlantic crossing.

It will carry a crew of six and will be in charge of Miss Marion Barbara Cartairs, well known as a motor-boat racing enthusiast, who is financing the attempt. The boat has engines of 2,000 horse power and it is hoped to do the trip of 2,750 miles in less than three days.

With other new boats which she is constructing at Cowes, Miss Cartairs hopes to regain for Britain the International Cup won by America in 1920.

These boats are expected to reach a speed of 90 miles an hour.

A locked shed at the yard of Messrs. S. E. Saunders, Ltd., contains the small "hush-hush" craft which is likely to astonish the world.

Some time in July, all being well, this boat is setting out from the west coast of Ireland for New York, via St. John's, Newfoundland, and it is hoped to make the complete trip of 2,750 miles in less than three days, thus easily establishing a new record for the passage.

She will carry a crew of six, of whom the leader will be that intrepid young yachtswoman and motor-boat racing enthusiast, Miss Marion Barbara Cartairs.

When Miss Cartairs was interviewed regarding her attempt in September to regain for this country the British International Cup for motor boats, she had little to say of the greater adventure—an Atlantic attempt.

Under Guard.

"Oh, that is quite another story from the International Cup," she said with a laugh.

"But, of course, it is quite possible to cross the Atlantic by motor-boat, and as yet no one has tried for a record."

Miss Cartairs, hopes to achieve this by the end of July, for in the locked shed, under careful guard, is the craft in which she and five companions will endeavour to

shatter the Atlantic record of 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes set up by the Manchuria in a passage from New York to Queenstown.

Accompanying Miss Cartairs will be a naval officer as navigator, two mechanics, a wireless operator, and her own engineer and right-hand man, Mr. Joe Harris.

This cockleshell, of a craft will have four 500 h.p. Napier engines and a special system of ventilation will make life endurable, even near the engines.

At 40 Knots.

It is believed that this super motor-boat will average about 40 knots, as against the 25.89 knots of the Mauretania.

Miss Cartairs, smartly dressed in navy blue with brass buttons, and a blue beret over her black hair, Eton cropped, was standing between her two new motor-boats, Estelle I and II, in the large shed of the yard when I called.

These boats represent her hopes—but not necessarily her final hope—of regaining the International trophy for Britain. They are to be taken to Lake Windermere, and a few days later Miss Cartairs and her staff will follow to conduct the speed trials.

"After that," she explained, "A third boat will be built to include the best points of the other two."

"Both these boats have been designed by different men and until we try them out we cannot say which is the faster. I shall certainly be in the one which goes best."

The Only Challenger.

Britain lost the trophy to America in 1920, and Miss Cartairs is the first British challenger to attempt its recovery since 1921. The race will be run in fresh water at Detroit, Michigan, on September 1, 2 and 4.

Competing countries are allowed to run three boats, and these race as a team over a course of five nautical miles; eight laps being covered in each heat, or 40 land miles in all.

But this year it is a case of Miss Cartairs versus America, for no other country has challenged. Not only has she financed the design and construction of the boats, but she will herself pilot the fastest one in the British team.

Her friends believe that she will easily attain a speed approaching 90 miles an hour; there are optimists who even talk of 100 miles an hour.

Miss Cartairs herself expresses no view of the possible speed, but obviously this wealthy young woman is not spending tens of thousands of pounds without the pos-

DANCERS & FIRING PARTY.

TWO HUNDRED REVELLERS ROBBED.

BANDITS' BIG "BAG"

New York, May 31. More than 200 pale-faced men and women in evening dress were lined up against the walls, before dawn, to be confronted by a firing party.

That is not the scene of a wartime execution of spies, but an early-hour spectacle of to-day in the ballroom of the fashionable Broadmoor Country Club, near Indianapolis, U.S.A.

The "firing party" consisted of ten robbers armed with sawed-off shot guns and pistols.

So long as the ex-revellers stood still to be rifled of their money and jewellery—and they did not all stand very still—the order to "fire" was not given.

Among the victims of the hold-up were some of the most prominent and richest residents of Indianapolis and their guests.

Several of the robbed ones were visitors, from other cities, who, after attending the annual automobile Derby, had assembled at the dinner and dance given by the Country Club.

It is calculated that the value of the intruders' "bag" exceeded £40,000; and yet some of the women had managed, in the excitement, to secrete jewels to almost an equal amount.

It was, in fact, several hours "before dawn" when the last wheel of the departing bandit party echoed away, and the stayed revellers were at liberty to go home, sadder, but perhaps wiser.

About an hour before midnight strangers in full evening dress were slipping, one by one, into the ballroom.

They were the hold-up gangmen in disguise, but no one guessed it till, at a signal from their leader, they suddenly displayed their weapons and fired volleys into the floor and ceiling.

Of course, the music and dancing stopped abruptly.

In the silence the robber chief began to deliver his sentence.

All present were informed that any attempt at resistance or escape would be punished by instant death.

All were ordered to stand with backs to the walls and to raise their hands.

Thus they did.

While some of the robbers kept them covered, others guarded the door, and the remainder went around the room with bags, into which they dropped their loot as they collected it.

All the ten gunmen then swiftly withdrew, and drove off in motor-cars.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THIRTEEN CASES REPORTED LAST WEEK.

The report of the Medical Officer of Health for the seven days to June 23, contains thirteen cases, of which six were enteric fever, two small-pox, and one each plague, diphtheria, paratyphoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever and puerperal fever. The cerebro-spinal fever case was British (imported) and one of the enteric was British and one Japanese, all the others being Chinese.

There were five deaths, two from enteric fever, and one each from plague, diphtheria and puerperal fever. There was also one death from influenza, which is not notifiable.

There were six cases in yesterday's return, all Chinese. Four were enteric fever and one each diphtheria and cerebro-spinal fever.

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Romance and Mystery.

Zora, the Invisible

By J. R. WILMOT.

(Author of "The Moorcroft Manor Mystery.")

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Betrayal.

For the moment both men stared at each other unflinchingly. Then Blayne smiled. He had met cases like this before. Hallucinations were frequent among patients in Hooker's condition. It was as though the thought uppermost in the patient's mind at the time of an abnormal occurrence still persisted long afterwards until normality was restored.

Hooker seemed quick to interpret the thoughts that were passing through his master's mind.

"Please don't think I'm mad, sir. I'm not. I'm perfectly sane. What I said was the truth. I am Zora. That is why it is so difficult to begin, sir. There is so much to tell you."

"Tell me this," Blayne spoke kindly, yet firmly. "Where did this—accident, happen, and when?"

"Last night, sir, at Red Gables, during a meeting of the Brotherhood of the Sons of Zora of whom I am the acknowledged European head."

Blayne gasped. This was not the ravings of dementia. Hooker must indeed indeed be speaking the truth.

"I see," Blayne acknowledged, "and now before you talk any more, I'm going to get you something."

He arose and crossed over the ward to where Dr. Ridley and the matron were still standing and sent the nurse to the ward medicine cupboard for a stimulant.

Hooker appeared grateful for it, and Blayne placed an extra pillow under his shoulders, raising the head slightly.

"I must take you back a good many years, sir," Hooker began. "When I was in India I was doing a stretch with the Middlesex at Calcutta—quite a youngster at the time sir. We were there for seven years, and it was then that I heard that there was a shortage of domestic servants in the establishments of the white colony. I had a sister—Gertude—a fine, strong girl, sir, at that time in service in London. We had grown up together, and when I was ordered out to India, she was nearly broken-hearted. So I had a word with our colonel, sir, about her coming out, seeing that positions were going begging, and some of the people not liking the ayans. He fixed it all up for her, sir, with a Major Anderson's wife, who wanted a girl to look after her two children."

"Gertude had her passage paid out, and she was wonderfully glad to see me and to be near me. We spent a good deal of our time together, for we had more leisure in the army in those days, sir, and we were both young enough to enjoy life as we found it. Then began to hear things about her in connection with a young fellow named Montgomery Gaynor. I didn't take too much notice of it at the time, sir, for you know how scandal does go about in British quarters abroad, but when it didn't stop, I challenged her with it, and she told me that she was deeply in love with him. I told her it must stop. He was not in the same set as she was, sir. 'Gertie,' I said, 'forget him. He won't do you any good.' But it was no good, sir. She told me she couldn't give him up. Why should she? She was doing better for herself than marrying a private soldier. So what could I do?"

"Then Gaynor disappeared. Went back to England, quietly, and left her broken-hearted and expecting a child. That was scandal, if you like, sir. Hard words were said about Gertude, but I was only a private soldier, and you know what that means, sir. But I know that Gaynor, and not my sister, was the one at fault. The child was born—Mrs. Anderson was a white woman, and looked after her—but it was no use. . . . Gertude died. I think I went mad, then. I openly said that I'd get even with the swine, but I had to wait—wait for all these years before vengeance came. I'm satisfied now, sir. I'm convinced that I've done the right thing."

"But that's not all, sir. While I was out in India I got to know a good deal about the Sons of Zora. I was fascinated by their creed. God knows, why, but I was. One of the fellows I met in an outpost told me about them—a religious body with political leanings towards the old, old cry 'India for the Indians.' I was a rebel myself, sir, a rebel against the injustice of life that permits a man to get away scot-free, while the woman pays the penalty. I didn't take it too seriously, at first. It was just something to keep my mind from wandering to Gaynor. It was the only thing that kept me sane all those seven years. It may have seemed strange, but it was always among those who volunteered for outpost duty just because I knew it would bring me in touch with the Sons of Zora."

"Gradually I got into a way of thinking as they did. I know it

SUPREME COURT CLAIMS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

thirteen were settled and the others are pending.

The fees collected amounted to \$650.25 as against \$612.25 in 1926.

Bankrupts.

Thirty-nine petitions were filed, 26 being creditors' petitions and 13 debtors' petitions. The figures for 1926 were respectively 56, 35 and 21.

The number of Receiving Orders made was 25, being 15 on creditors' petitions and 10 on debtors'. The figures for 1926 were respectively 37, 26 and 11.

The number of Public Examinations held was 27 as against 19 in 1926. There were 15 Adjudications as against 37 in 1926.

There was one Scheme of Arrangement. Three petitions were withdrawn, one bankrupt obtained his discharge, 2 Receiving Orders were rescinded, 7 petitions were dismissed and 2 Adjudications annulled.

The estimated assets, in cases where Receiving Orders were made and not subsequently rescinded, were \$449,097.52, and the estimated liability \$2,788,520.65 as against \$644,739.00 and \$1,645,327.00 respectively in 1926. The fees collected amounted to \$6,414.90 as against \$5,103.74 in 1926 and the Official Receiver's Commission as Trustee, where no Trustee had been appointed—the Creditors, was \$14,960.87 as against \$7,837.43 in 1926.

Probate and Administration.

Two hundred and ninety-nine grants were made by the Court being:—Probate, 138; Letters of Administration, 161. The figures in 1926 were respectively 120 and 152.

Court fees amounted to \$18,917.20 and Official Administrator's Commission to \$393.04. The figures in 1926 were respectively \$22,225.15 and \$3,119.99.

At the end of the year there were 269 Deceased Estates Accounts on the Court books. The invested funds for these Estates totalled \$50,420.17 and the cash balances \$74,901.66.

Official Trusts.

The number of Trust Estates in the hands of the Official Trustee at the end of the year was 22. The invested funds totalled \$160,803.73 and the cash balances \$17,964.86. No trust was wound up during the year and one new trust was opened. The amount of commission collected was \$161.02 as against \$81.34 in 1926.

Registrar of Companies.

On the 31st December there were 512 companies on the Hongkong Register, of which 61 were in course of liquidation. During the year 47 new companies were put on the Register and 33 struck off. One company was transferred from the Shanghai to the Hongkong Register and no company from the Hongkong to the Shanghai Register.

The fees collected in respect of China amounted to \$125,196.99, and those in respect of other companies to \$12,564.80.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions:

1 In the Antarctic according to the Rev. J. Gordon Hayes, whose book "Antarctica" has been published in London. The cost is £10. New York, 1927. 2 At Cowthrop, near Wetherby, York.

3 Berlin scientists have reached 422 below zero by liquefying helium gas.

4 Was 8,297. 5 The Isle of Man. 10 Dr.

Auguste Forel in "The Social World of the Ants" compared with that of Man. 11 An essential in the production of synthetic rubber.

12 A plant which can be most cheaply obtained from potatoes. 13 The Soya bean, according to Mr. J. L. North, curator of the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Kew's Park.

couldn't risk that, so I got Freda Vane—a friend of mine who has been useful on several occasions, sir—to keep you out of the way until Kashti had gone to Bradford on the train you should have caught and removed Ball to a place of safety. He's quite all right, sir, You'll find him at Red Gables."

Hooker paused again and closed his eyes exhausted.

Blayne waited patiently and then revived him with the tiny medicine glass that stood on the locker. At all costs he must keep Hooker a little longer. He had purposely refrained from making any of the numerous interjections that had been repeated on the tip of his tongue as he had listened to the man's extraordinary story. Blayne felt relieved when Hooker's face brightened and the blue eyes opened again and turned to him.

"There's just one thing, Hooker," he said, "that you haven't yet told me, and to me it is more important than anything else. I had an idea that Ball would get into touch with Scotland Yard and tell them about the occurrence. Had he done so and mentioned the name Hooker, it might possibly have conveyed something to you. I

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1292 b.
Chartered Bank, \$218 b.
Mercantile A. & B., \$35 n.
P. and Q., \$91 n.
East Asia, \$75 n.

Insurances.

Canton Ins., \$615 n.
Union Ins., \$335 b.
North China, Ins., Tls. 143 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$50 n.
China Underwriters, \$2.35 b.
China Fires, \$235 n.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$7221 sa.

Shipping.

Douglas, \$37 s.
H. K. Steamboats, \$29 n.
H. K. Tugs, \$21 n.
Indo-Chinas, (Dof), \$70 b.
Shell Trans., 98/9 n.
Union Waterboats, \$201 b.

Mining.

Benguet, \$14 b.
Kailans, 53/6 b.
Langkais, Tls. 12.20 n.
Shai Exploration, Tls. 2.80 n.
Raubs, \$4 n.
Tromsø, 17/6 n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$1371 s.
Whampoa Docks, \$40 b.
China Providents, \$5.10 n.
Hongkong, Tls. 156 n.
New Engineering, Tls. 5 n.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 1051 sa.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 8.70 n.
Oriental, Tls. 2.20 n.
S'hai Cottons, Tls. 514 (old) n.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$9.20 b.
H. K. Lands, \$65 b.
S'hai Lands, 134 b.
Humphreys, \$142 b.
Roatley, \$8.50 a.

Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$24.80 b.
Peak Trams, (old) \$121 b.
Star Ferries, \$64 b.
China Lights, (Old) \$11.75 s.

H'kong Electrics, \$714 b.
Macao Electrics, \$261 b.
Telephones, \$5.60 b.
China Busos, Tls. 92 b.
Singapore Tractions, 10/9 n.

Industries.

China Sugars, \$2.70 n.
Malabons, \$24 b.
Canton Ices, \$3.30 b.
Comets (Comb), \$9.60 b.
Ropes (Old), \$6.50 a.
United Asbestos, \$10 n.

Stores &c.

Dairy Farms, \$21.60 b.
Watsons, \$14 s.
Der A. Wing, 50 n.
Lane Crawfords, \$3.75 n.
Mackintosh, \$20 n.
Sinceres, \$9.50 n.
Wm. Powell, \$3 b.
Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$31 s.
Constructions, \$15 n.
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 65% n.
H. K. G. Loan, 5%

ITALY'S PACT WITH TURKEY.

NEW GUARANTEE OF PEACE IN NEAR EAST.

COLONY'S BETTER OUTLOOK.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Estimates.

Under the head of Police Force savings were due to vacancies in the establishment and officers being on leave.

Lapsing salaries and overestimating the sum required for medicines and surgical appliances were chiefly responsible for the savings in the Medical Department.

The savings in the Sanitary Department were accounted for by lapsing salaries and deferring the purchase of a new refuse barge for which provision was made in the Estimates.

The Education Department showed savings as a result of lapsing salaries and a reduction in capitation and building grants.

The Public Works Department showed a saving mainly due to lapsing salaries and a tendency to over-estimate requirements for "other charges."

Retrenchment Policy.

The considerable saving under Public Works Extraordinary was brought about by the general of retrenchment pursued by the Government. Public Works not of an urgent character were postponed and work was delayed on such schemes as were already in progress wherever this could be done without disadvantage.

The saving shown under the head Charge On Account of Public Debt was due to repayment of the greater part of the Local War Loan being effected in the first half of the year with a consequent saving of interest. The Sinking Fund Investments realised sufficient to make any further contribution unnecessary and the provision for this was therefore allowed to lapse.

The scheme for the formation of a Naval Volunteer Reserve in Hongkong was not proceeded with.

Other Excess Sums.

The principal heads of expenditure showing excess were as follows:—Miscellaneous Services, \$357,695; Charitable Services, \$22,154.

The vote for Miscellaneous Services was exceeded largely on account of services of a special nature necessitated by the political situation and for which no provision was made in the Estimates. The cost of transport of Government Servants was greatly underestimated and to a smaller degree this fault was apparent in several items.

Several charitable grants which could not be foreseen caused the other excess item.

DIRT TRACK DEATH.

RIDER WHO WAS WARNED TO BE CAREFUL.

"Motor-cycling is a dangerous occupation," said Mr. H. R. Oswald, the Coroner, in recording a verdict of accidental death at the inquest at Chelsea on Charles Henry Biddle, aged 19, a mechanic of Pincock-mews, Maida Vale, who crashed on the dirt track at Stamford Bridge, and died in hospital six days afterwards without regaining consciousness.

Charles David Biddle, a garage attendant, said that his son, a brilliant motor driver, recently purchased a new racing motorcycle.

He said that on the day of the accident, when his son told his mother he was racing at Stamford Bridge, she warned him to be careful.

Michael O'Sullivan, a mechanic of Alcroft-road, Kentish Town, stated that he and Biddle rode round together for about six laps, and then Biddle said he would do a final lap and finish.

"He was doing about 20 miles an hour on the bend," stated O'Sullivan, "and took it all right. Then he seemed to go up the banking, and his front wheel got into a wobble. He throttled down and then shot over the side of his machine and came down on his head."

"I am an old racing man and know the game. I said to Biddle: 'Go slowly.' The fastest lap he did was 33 miles an hour. He appeared to be a good rider."

Mr. Lilley (for the relatives)—"What causes a wheel to wobble?"

"Track fever, that is nervousness on the part of the rider, or a loose steering gear."

The Protocol annexed provides for the creation of an arbitration commission and procedure for the settlement of possible differences. In the event of the parties not being willing to accept the commission's findings it provides for the submission of such questions to the Permanent Court of International Justice, whose decision both contracting parties oblige themselves to act on in good faith.

A "behind the scenes" trip was made by 100 members of the Junior Car Club to Lyons' tea and chocolate factories at Greenford, Middlesex, recently. The visitors spent two hours seeing how chocolates are made, and learning how 1½ million packets of tea are sent out every day.

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"KOCHOW" ENQUIRY.

ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

The enquiry into the Kochow disaster was continued yesterday afternoon.

Kai Chun, a passenger by the Kochow, stated that he was travelling on the lower deck with about 30 or 40 others. There was a small quantity of cargo, consisting of cases rice on the starboard side near the stairs (companionway). When the crash came he was thrown off his feet and then ran upstairs, followed by the remainder of the passengers on that deck. He saw nobody killed.

Wong Pak-mok, a pig and chicken dealer, was on the fore part of the main deck. There was a small quantity of rice and salt fish cargo on that deck. When the accident happened he followed the rest of the people upstairs to the top deck. There were more than 20 others and they all rushed up the stairs, but he could not say if they all reached safety, as the lights went out and some of the travellers were "old and weak."

In reply to a question by the President as to movement of cargo, witness thought that a quantity of salt fish had fallen down.

Navigation Practice.

Sun Tsan, a quartermaster who was on duty when the stranding occurred, corroborated the evidence of the No 1 Pilot to the presence of the Chief Officer on the bridge and alterations of course. Witness added that twice a month the ship had to stop and wait for high water before attempting to cross the bar, the ship anchoring in the vicinity meanwhile.

Captain Muir: Has the ship ever struck at this place before?

Witness: No; we have always waited.

It was ascertained by further questioning that witness had only been in the Kochow since the beginning of the current year, since when the ships had not been aground.

The No 1 Pilot, recalled, stated in reply to the President's questions that the Kochow never anchored near the Bar. The procedure was to go at slow speed until the vessel touched and then wait a rise of water. The Kochow went aground twice a month as did all other vessels on the West River run. Engines were stopped whenever bottom was touched.

It had been the intention to do the same thing on this occasion but the ships had listed heavily for

some unknown reason, but she always listed slightly, when on the Bar.

Chen Lam, compradore of S.S. Kochow, stated that the vessel arrived in the vicinity of Wangmu at 10:30 p.m. on June 9. He was at that time in his cabin and felt the ship listing. She righted and then listed again. Hearing a noise, he left his cabin and joined a number of people who were running to the upper deck. Witness secured a life belt and joined the passengers gathered on the starboard side.

Witness admitted knowledge of the stowing of cargo and had himself given directions that the rice should be stowed in the lower hold. More than 100 bags of rice were stowed in the tween deck, together with about 60 packages of salt fish. The rest of the freight, consisting of miscellaneous goods, were stowed on the lower deck.

Captain Morgan, questioned further by the President, expressed the opinion that with the list of 20 degrees, water must have entered the vessel via the ash chute.

Other questions on the same point were not audible at the Press table.

A plan of the s.s. Kochow was handed up to Captain Morgan, who explained that, when the list became accentuated, water also entered through the cabin windows and cargo ports. The list

MR. J. RUSSELL.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Theosophical Society last evening, Mr. Russell was elected President in the place of Mr. M. Manuk, who has filled that post for the past four years.

In resigning from the Presidency of the local Lodge, Mr. Manuk said that his duties in that capacity conflicted with his appointment as Presidential Agent for China. However, he would still attend the meetings whenever his presence was required.

Mr. G. B. Twemlow, Acting Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, prosecuted and Mr. C. L. Grist, defended one of the defendants.

Outlining the case, Mr. Twemlow said that on June 16, three foresters who lived at the pine nursery at Kap Shek Mei had been to Shamshui po to purchase goods from the market and were returning at 8:30 p.m. when they were set upon by the six defendants. Two of the men were only slightly hurt and they managed to escape early while the third was more seriously injured.

A report of the occurrence was made to the Department, two days later, June 16 being a Saturday, and on the information of the complainant the defendants were arrested.

The complainant in evidence said that he knew the defendants by sight and had seen them on the roadway when he and his companions were going to Shamshui po.

Asked if he could advance any reason for the assault, the complainant said that the men had accused him of arresting four of their villagers on June 7.

After hearing the evidence his worship found the case to be one in which Justice would be met by binding the defendants over to be of good behaviour in the future.

The President: Do you consider that the Kochow is a good ship for both cargo and passengers?

Mr. Russell: She is not designed for carrying passengers.

The President: But she is allowed to carry 504 passengers as per the latest B.O.T. measurement Regulations!

Mr. Russell: I have no knowledge of that. The Kochow is registered by Hongkong Regulations.

The President: You do consider this a suitable ship for both passengers and cargo?

Mr. Russell: No.

Further questions by the President relative to the Kochow's stability elicited the reply that in witness's opinion, the vessel was not fit for both passenger and cargo service, but much depended on the amount of cargo carried and its stowage.

Captain Recalled.

Captain Morgan recalled, questioned by the President, stated that the Kochow took an angle of from 15 to 20 degrees on ground. When the flood made, she came back and almost righted within three hours, the passengers having meanwhile been taken off by H.M.S. Onslaught.

Captain Morgan, questioned further by the President, expressed the opinion that with the list of 20 degrees, water must have entered the vessel via the ash chute. Other questions on the same point were not audible at the Press table.

A plan of the s.s. Kochow was handed up to Captain Morgan, who explained that, when the list became accentuated, water also entered through the cabin windows and cargo ports. The list

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

REVENGE SUGGESTED.

Six villagers of Kap Shek Mei were charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon with assaulting a forester who resides at the pine nursery at Kap Shek Mei.

Mr. G. B. Twemlow, Acting Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, prosecuted and Mr. C. L. Grist, defended one of the defendants.

Outlining the case, Mr. Twemlow said that on June 16, three foresters who lived at the pine nursery at Kap Shek Mei had been to Shamshui po to purchase goods from the market and were returning at 8:30 p.m. when they were set upon by the six defendants. Two of the men were only slightly hurt and they managed to escape early while the third was more seriously injured.

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Captain Morgan recalled, questioned by the President, stated that the Kochow took an angle of from 15 to 20 degrees on ground. When the flood made, she came back and almost righted within three hours, the passengers having meanwhile been taken off by H.M.S. Onslaught.

Witness considered that vessel safely loaded. He had difficulty in getting the heavy cargo stowed below, but on oath was ready to declare that it had been so stowed.

With regard to the raising of the Kochow, Captain Morgan expressed the opinion that she would have been afloat on Thursday last, had not the s.s. Tai Lee passed at excessive speed, thereby causing a breakage of wires and beams. Under the circumstances the vessel could not be raised until Tuesday next at the earliest.

The Court then adjourned sine

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Pres. Lincoln ... Tues., July 31st Pres. Cleveland ... Tues., Aug. 7th

Pres. Madison ... Tues., Aug. 14th Pres. Pierce ... Tues., Aug. 21st

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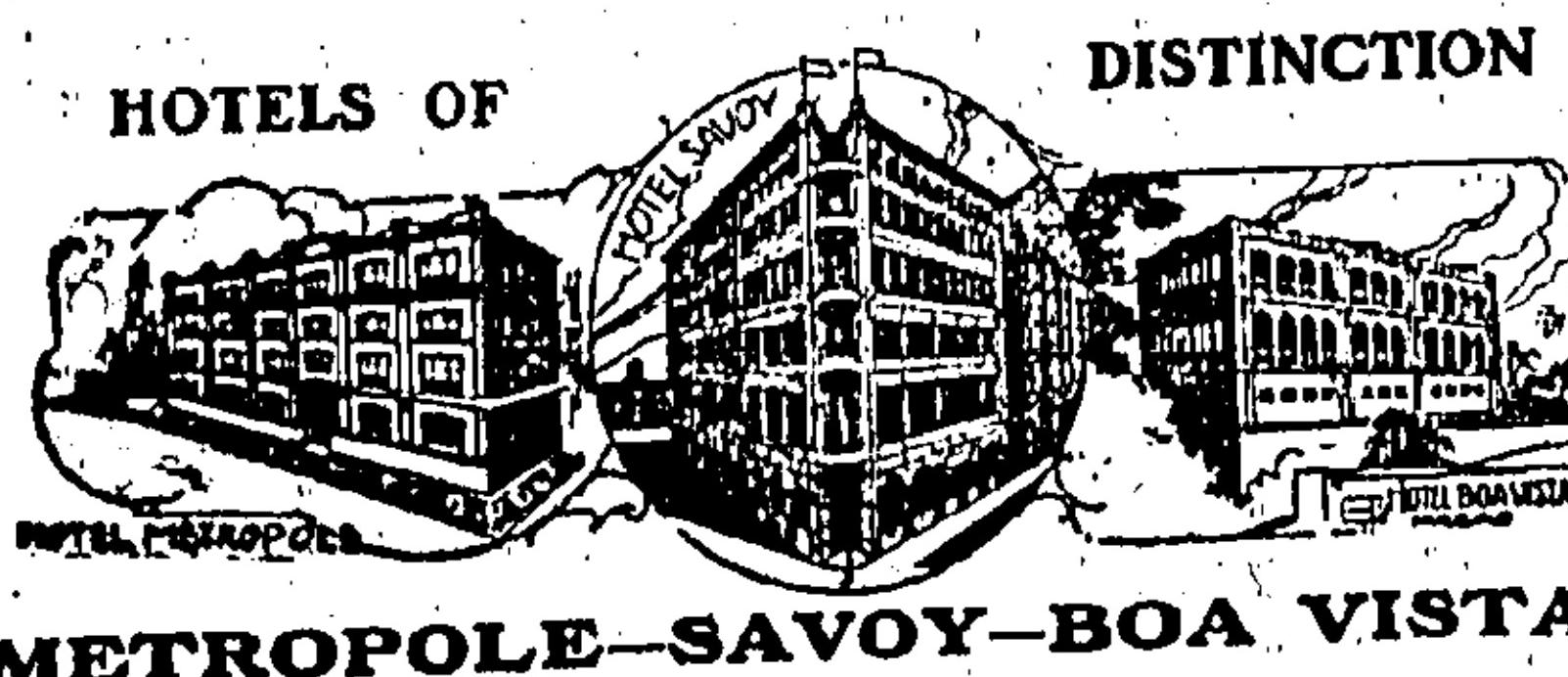
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LOCAL DISEASE PREVENTION.**GOVT. WOULD WELCOME ASSISTANCE.****REPLY TO DR. KOCH.**

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board a letter from the Government was laid on the table, being a reply to the resolution proposed by Dr. W. V. M. Koch on May 16.

Dr. Koch's motion was as follows:—"That this Board respectfully suggests to the Authorities the propriety of setting in action investigations into the possibility of devising means for the prevention of the prevalent infectious diseases, such as Typhoid, Malaria, Tuberculosis, etc. It further suggests that such investigations might be undertaken by local medical men under the direction of the Government, and that their reports be published for the guidance of the community."

In the course of the letter from the Government it was stated:—"The Board is no doubt aware that the prevention of infectious diseases prevalent in the Colony is a matter at all times occupying the attention of the Medical Officers of this Government, and investigation of the problems arising in this connexion is indeed one of the most important functions of the Board itself. Any assistance which local medical men can render to the Government in this matter will be welcomed and the Government will be glad to receive from them reports suitable for publication and likely to be of value in the education of the community."

IS AN INVOICE A RECEIPT?

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. Lindsell asked Mr. Dennis if the invoice were handed over the counter to a purchaser, who was later stopped at the door, and the customer produced a document bearing the word "received," would that not be a receipt?

Mr. Dennis replied that he did not think so, and said he could produce bills from every firm in the Colony with invoices bearing the word "received," or its equivalent.

He then produced a voucher from Messrs. Whiteaway, Lairdaw's for a \$15 cash sale which he handed to the Magistrate.

His Worship remarked that the word on the invoice was "delivered."

Mr. Dennis then handed up a form from Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., which bore the word "paid," remarking that that word was as good as "received."

Continuing, he said that the practice of the whole Colony was to give these invoices which showed exactly what one bought or had, if these had to be stamped. Mr. Dennis said it would mean that if a person paid his railway fare he would expect a stamp on the ticket.

"Paid" and "Received."

In a hotel, said Mr. Dennis, one got an invoice for what was consumed, and, on receiving the money, if the waiter put the word "paid," it was as much as putting the word "received," but that form would not be a receipt. Doubtless if one asked for a proper receipt, one would be given it. If that were not so, then the whole of the trading concerns in the Colony would have to reconstitute and re-organise their systems.

The documents in this case, contended Mr. Dennis, were not legal acquaintances in that they did not come from the person who sold the goods. If the Company were summoned and not the coolie, the summons could not possibly succeed, because the word "received" did not mean acquaintance. The law did not demand a receipt, and any customer could take away the goods after paying for them in cash. The coolie did not sell the goods and therefore could give no receipt for money paid against them.

In answer to his Worship, the police said that what Mr. Dennis had stated as regards the circumstances under which the receipt was given was correct.

Cases Adjourned.

The defending solicitor, in reply to the Magistrate, admitted that if the word "received" was put on by the authorised cashier of the firm, the document would have constituted a receipt. He pointed out, however, that in the present instance the coolie had no right to sign it.

Mr. Lindsell adjourned the case for a week, remarking to the police officer in charge of the case that it would be as well to consult the law officers of the Crown on the points raised by Mr. Dennis.

Four other coolies employed by the Tai Chung Wah Company, represented by Mr. Dennis, were similarly remanded.

VIENNA TRIAL OF BELA KUN.**COMMUNIST AGITATOR FOUND GUILTY.****ONE DAY FASTING MONTHLY DURING SENTENCE.****GIRL ALSO SENTENCED.**

Vienna, June 26.

A Colon Oil Corporation is being formed to take over the entire capital stock of the Colon Development Company, the two principal negotiators being the Royal Dutch Shell group and the Carbil Syndicate.

The new Corporation will lay a hundred-mile pipe line from Tara Field, Venezuela to Lake Maracaibo, with daily capacity of twenty thousand barrels.

Thirty wells have already been completed on the property, but the development company were in difficulties owing to lack of transport facilities.

Convertible debentures to the value of \$310,000,000 to provide funds for the development of the oil field will shortly be issued.

The Royal Dutch interests will own the majority of the 2,200,000 shares, and the Batavian Petroleum Company manage the properties on which at least \$12,000,000 have already been spent.—Reuters' American Service.

EXPLOITING HUGE OIL FIELD.**ROYAL DUTCH ACQUIRE BIG INTEREST.****100-MILE PIPE LINE.**

New York, June 26.

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OVER THREE LAKHS.**SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE FOR**

1927.

It is in this school that the Executive Conference is meeting, and it is one of the mysteries of the present situation that while the Canton Government is now on friendly terms with Hongkong and the British generally, no move has been taken to hand this school back.—Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Lindsell adjourned the case for a week, remarking to the police officer in charge of the case that it would be as well to consult the law officers of the Crown on the points raised by Mr. Dennis.

Four other coolies employed by the Tai Chung Wah Company, represented by Mr. Dennis, were similarly remanded.

It is probable that some unemployed miners from South Wales will be drafted to South Hampshire to assist in picking the strawberry crop.